FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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18 July 1979

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Prague Views SALT Opponents' Complaint on USSR Policy Toward Third World BB 1

ALBANIA

Carter's Energy Speech Draws Reportage, Comment B 1
ATA Report B 1
Tirana Radio Commentary B 1
Paper Hails Hoxha's Book 'Reflections on China' B 2
[Shehu in ZERI I POPULLIT 8 Jul]

BULGARIA

BCP Central Committee Holds Plenum on Education 16-17 July C 1
Zhivkov Opening Address C 1
New Politburo Members C 16
Plenum Decision C 16
Zhivkov Concluding Speech C 17
Zhivkov, Todorov Greet Mongolian Counterparts on National Day C 18
[RABOTNICHESKO LELO 11 Jul]
Further Reportage on DPRK Parliamentary Delegation Visit C 19
Meeting With Bonev C 19
Meeting With Zhivkov C 19
Bobokov-Led BCP Central Committee Group Departs for USSR C 19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Radio Notes Carter's Kansas City Speech on Nuclear Energy D 1
Report on Carter Cabinet, White House Staff Offering Resignations D 1
Husak, Chnoupek Send 70th Birthday Greetings to Gromyko D 1
Chnoupek Ends Visit to Philippines 17 July D 2
Prague Radio Accuses West of Economic 'Discrimination' D 2
Breakthrough Claimed in Gasoline Additive Production D 3
[Subert in ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 2 Jul]
Briefs: Ambassador to Gabon; Tourism Protocol With Finland D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Reports Resignation Offers From Carter Cabinet E 1
Commentator Leuschner Discusses Carter Energy Speech, Oil Profits E 1
Carter Thanks Honecker for Independence Day Greetings E 2
Honecker Awards Karl Marx Order to USSR's Gromyko E 2
DPA: France's Francois-Poncet To Meet With GDR Leaders E 2
Honecker Congratulates Iraq's Saddam Husayn on Election E 2
Uruguayan CP Leader Praises Developments in GDR E 3
ADN Cites Data on Training of Vietnamese Workers, Teachers in GDR E 3
British Airline May Be Carrying GDR Troops to Mozambique E 3
[cross-reference]

HUNGARY

Budapest Radio Reports Resignation of U.S. Cabinet, Presidential Aides F 1
Continued Reportage on Verdet-Led Romanian Delegation Visit F 1
Meeting With Kadar F 1
Talks Conclude F 1
Cooperation Communique F 1
Kadar, Puja Send Birthday Greetings to Gromyko F 2
DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister Ends Talks F 2
Kadar Receives Honduran Communist Party Official F 2
Text of Leaders' Greetings Message on MPR National Day F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 13 Jul]

POLAND

Warsaw Reports Resignation Offers of Carter Cabinet G 1
FRG CP Leader Mies Continues Visit, Departs 17 July G 1
Leaders Greet MPR Counterparts on National Day G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Jul]
Politburo Discusses Economic Situation, Plan Implementation G 3
Radio-TV Committee Signs Accord With Prosecutor General G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Jul]

ROMANIA

Joint Economic Council With U.S. Holds Session in Washington H 1
Dascalescu, Pana Receive Chinese CP Delegation H 1
Bobu-Led RCP Delegation Visits UK Labor Party Leader H 1
Egyptian Economy Minister Departs Bucharest 17 July H 2
Brazilian Energy Minister Holds Bucharest Talks With Burtica H 2
Belgrade Assembly Delegation Tours Bucharest 17 July H 2
Dalea Receives Norwegian Conservative Party Chairman H 3
Lebanese Party Delegation Arrives for Visit H 3
Guinea's Sekou Toure To Visit in Late July H 3
Ceausescu, Verdet Greet Mongolian Leaders on National Day H 3
[SCINTEIA 11 Jul]
Ceausescu, Light Industry Executives Hold Meeting in Neptun H 4
AGERPRES Reports on Links Between Development, Energy Program H 4
Briefs: Niger President Receives Envoy H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Congratulates MPR's Tsedenbal on Revolution Anniversary I 1
President Tito Sends Message to OAU Conference I 1
TANJUG Reports Communique on Pulja-Led Delegation Visit to Iran I 2
CCP Study Delegation Visits Sibenik LC Organization [BORBA 10 Jul] I 3
Kazakh Ministerial Delegation Arrives in Sarajevo I 3
Stavrev Discusses Earthquake Aid With Romanian Envoy [AGERPRES] I 3
SWAPO's Nujoma, Envoy to Angola Sign Aid Protocol I 3
President of Guinea Republic To Pay Official Visit 'Soon' I 4
Further Reportage on Palestine National Council Delegation Visit I 4
Markovic, Al-Fahum Luncheon Speeches I 4
Talks With Foreign Political Committee I 5
Belgrade Television Interviews World Bank's McNamara I 6
Croatian LC Central Committee Holds Session 17 July I 7
Planinc Introductory Report I 7
Discussion of Party Issues I 9
Zagreb Radio Commentary [Puljiz] I 11

PRAGUE VIEWS SALT OPPONENTS' COMPLAINT ON USSR POLICY TOWARD THIRD WORLD

LD072124 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In their fight against the ratification of the second treaty limiting strategic arms, the rightwing oriented politicians in the United States employ many false arguments, misinformation as well as blatant untruths. They try to question the credibility of the obligation assumed by the Soviet Union and to spread pessimism about the possibilities of exercising control over the observance of the Soviet-American treaty.

In the arguments employed by the opponents of SALT II, there often appears a complaint that during the Vienna talks the American side failed to prevail on the Soviet Union to exercise restraint in regional conflicts in the Middle East and in southern Africa. This is a hackneyed song, sung from time to time even by government officials of the Western countries. There allegedly exists a conflict between the orientation of the Soviet Union toward detente and disarmament and its solidarity with the liberation and revolutionary movements in the developing world. However, persons familiar with developments in the so-called Third World--whether Ethiopia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, certain Arab countries, Afghanistan and so on--cannot help observing that the liberation and revolutionary movements were not provoked as a result of intrigues from the outside but, on the contrary, that they came about as a result of internal processes of the given country and that they are carried out by the majority of the inhabitants.

Revolutions, as Lenin declared, are not made to order nor are they made in accordance with an agreement. In any case, the well-known American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS concluded recently that not a single crisis event from central Asia down to southern Africa had come about at the instigation of the Soviet Union. The same journal accused certain politicians in Washington, including Carter's adviser, Brzezinski, of an inability to understand developments in the Third World.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries naturally do not conceal their solidarity with the nations fighting against imperialism and reaction. The countries of the socialist community have helped and will continue to help the peoples of Asia and Africa to defend their recently won freedom, which is threatened by imperialism and local reactionary regimes behind which there stand--once again--the Western powers.

The stance of the socialist countries is a principled one. They are against the export of revolution but also act resolutely against the export of counterrevolution. The socialist states at the same time strive to insure that the process of international relaxation is spread to cover all areas of the world, including Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. It would be unrealistic, however, to expect the nations of these regions to give up their struggle for their legitimate rights and the socialist countries to cease to support them just because someone falsely interprets the concept of relaxation of international tension and misuses it in the current fight against the ratification of SALT II.

CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH DRAWS REPORTAGE, COMMENT

ATA Report

AU171529 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, July 17 (ATA)--The chieftain of the U.S. administration, Carter, made a speech yesterday over the television which was devoted to the deep energy crisis that has engulfed the U.S.A., as well as various related problems. This time too, Carter made "concrete" proposals, presented an "energy program" to come out of the grave situation where the U.S.A. is in. But time has already fully proved what these programs represent in themselves. They are directed against the ordinary consumer on whose shoulders weigh all the consequences of the crisis.

This time too, the chieftain of the White House demagogically asked the rank-and-file to engage themselves in the "energy battle to the good of the nation," to make great sacrifices, promising that he will lead this battle with "justice." Reality clearly shows how far the justice of Carter goes. While the rank-and-file American consumer is faced with the continuous price rise of mass consumer goods, especially of fuel, the U.S. monopoly companies keep increasing their profits and some of them have almost doubled the profits within a very short period of time.

Carter has held such speeches even before. They are full of demagogy and their aim is to deceive the American people so that the current difficulties are shifted on to their shoulders. They are a constituent part of the antipeople policy pursued by the U.S. administration, which as a zealous representative of the U.S. monopolies, takes care that the latter preserve the large profits intact even in the conditions of the crisis.

Tirana Radio Commentary

AU172004 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "A Demagogic Speech That Serves To Intensify the Exploitation of the U.S. Working Masses"]

[Text] As has been reported, the head of the U.S. administration, Carter, delivered a TV speech yesterday devoted to the profound energy crisis that has gripped the United States and other related problems. Once again, the speech revealed that the energy crisis has assumed serious dimensions. The existence of extremely difficult problems in the United States in connection with serious oil shortages run through Carter's entire speech. He admitted that "the country is facing a very serious energy crisis." Once again Carter came out with "concrete" proposals and presented an "energy program" to lead the United States out of the difficult situation in which it finds itself. But time has by now proved squarely what such programs represent in themselves programs whose sword edge is directed against the ordinary consumer on whose shoulders falls the burden of all the consequences of the general crisis.

It must be said this is not the first time that Carter has called for special taxes on the profits of the oil companies, which continue to make huge profits even under crisis conditions, but the calls do not go further than the room from which they issue.

The head of the White House again demagogically called on the ordinary people to "engage" themselves in the energy battle for "the good of the nation." He asked them to make big sacrifices, saying that he would lead this battle with "justice." How far Carter's "justice" goes however, is shown by reality. While the ordinary U.S. consumer finds it increasingly more difficult to meet the constantly rising cost of daily necessities, particularly fuels, the U.S. monopoly companies continue to make huge profits. Some of them have even doubled their profits within a brief period.

Carter has made speeches of this kind before. He made a similar speech last week, when he stressed that heating temperatures in homes would have to be reduced in the coming winter and that there would also have to be a reduction in the use of coal and natural gas. In addition there would be further rationing of gasoline, oil and by-products.

Carter also devoted a good part of his speech to the problem of inflation. It is a well-known fact that both Carter and other leaders of the U.S. administration have spoken repeatedly about so-called "anti-inflation" measures, but nothing has changed. All promises made by high U.S. officials concerning an improvement in the prospects of the country's economic situation have remained only "demagogy" intended to mislead the popular masses, which are being constantly appealed to to "tighten their belts." The rapid growth of inflation, the constant hike in prices of mass consumer goods and fuels, which are expected to rise further in coming months, are raising the cost of living of the broad working masses in the United States still further.

As is obvious from various facts and admissions, only the big capitalist monopolies are gaining from such "measures" and are thus making huge profits at the expense of the working masses. The constant warnings made by high officials of the U.S. administration, including Carter's latest concerning further limitations on the use of energy and fuels, as well as on the need to "tighten belts" during the current crisis, speak clearly of the difficulties facing the U.S. working masses. The warnings are demagogic through and through and their intention is to deceive the U.S. people and induce them to shoulder the burden of the current difficulties. They are part of the antipopular policies followed by the U.S. administration, the zealous representatives of the U.S. monopolies whose goal is the maximal exploitation possible of the working masses and the preservation of big profits even under the conditions of the current economic and financial crisis, including the energy crisis.

PAPER HAILS HOXHA'S BOOK 'REFLECTIONS ON CHINA'

AU111700 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Fiqret Shehu article: "'Reflections on China'--A Brilliant Defense of Marxism-Leninism and Scientific Unmasking of Chinese Revisionism"]

[Text] The entire party and all our people now have in their hand the first volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's work "Reflections on China," which is a monumental Marxist-Leninist work and a brilliant model of ability and sharpness in correctly grasping the importance and inevitable consequences of events at the time of their development or as soon as they become known, a great example of the examination of issues from a class viewpoint and in the interests of the proletariat and of the revolution. In this work we see Comrade Enver's concern for the destinies of the revolution in a large country, such as China, as well as in Albania, in all countries and on all continents.

Published at a time when all the enemies of Marxism-Leninism have greatly intensified their efforts to divert the proletariat and all the working masses from the struggle and the revolution, "Reflections on China" constitutes a brilliant defense of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of the revolution against all our ideological and political enemies. This work is of particular importance in defending the proletarian ideology and the revolutionary strategy and tactics against the unscrupulous attacks of the current Chinese revisionist leadership and represents a colossal aid to all those who desire to understand the danger represented by Chinese revisionism and social imperialist China, which is sinking ever more deeply into the revisionist quagmire and into capitalism and imperialism, to the Marxist-Leninist parties, to all revolutionaries and to all the peoples.

The entire first colume of Comrade Enver's work "Reflections on China" is a presentation and, simultaneously, a denunciation of the profoundly opportunistic line of the CCP, led by Mao Zedong, as well as of the strong, unexpected, conjunctural and pragmatic turns and zigzags which have been a constant feature of the political tactics of the party in the current great polemic and historic confrontation with modern revisionism, and particularly Khrushevite revisionism.

In the first volume of "Reflections on China," Comrade Enver follows and analyzes step by step for a period of over 10 years every stand and action of the Chinese leadership, every event that has taken place in China. He mediates, reflects and passes judgment on these stands, actions and events, draws revolutionary conclusions from them and studies everything with great patience. He makes a concrete and historical analysis of every situation, going back in time and examining Chinese revisionism in its evolution, until he reaches the conclusion that the CCP stands on revisionist positions and he writes that the Chinese have really deviated, just as Khrushchev did in his time. Chinese revisionism will also take its course, with its own zigzags and nuances, but it is still revisionism, anti-Marxism and in cahoots with U.S. imperialism.

What patience and coolness our party and Comrade Enver have shown throughout this period in their judgment and evaluation of Chinese events; what hopes have been expressed and what joy has been displayed by the author of "Reflections on China" whenever a correct attitude and action by the Chinese leaders and by the Chinese party and state was observed. But what sharp and merciless criticism he makes--the criticism of a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary--of the unprincipled, un-Marxist and opportunistic theories and stands of the Chinese leadership and its actions inspired by national-chauvinistic goals.

With what severity and clarity does Comrade Enver criticize even in the first days of April 1962, when he began writing "Reflections on China," the CCP's tactic of not coming out openly against Khrushchevite revisionism, this dangerous enemy of Marxism-Leninism, the revolution and socialism! That was the time when the Khrushchevite revisionists were operating actively, striking at and slandering Marxism-Leninism and the AWP which, alone, had come out openly and resolutely in defense of Marxism-Leninism, while the Chinese leaders remained silent and nurtured illusions that the traitor Khrushchev and the anti-Marxist trend that he represented could correct themselves and change! Comrade Enver considered such tactics on the part of the Chinese toward the Soviet revisionists and their negotiations about meetings to straighten up disagreements and consolidate the unity of the socialist camp to be harmful to the international communist movement and assessed them as opportunistic concessions and attitudes toward Khrushchev, aiding him to get out of the morass and strengthening his positions to enable him to continue his attacks on Marxism-Leninism. "To remain silent in order to supposedly preserve a rotten 'unity' of the communist movement or of the socialist camp when one sees that the disease is serious and that the enemies are not only incorrigible, but are in fact actively organizing slandering, attacking and struggling, this is neither revolutionary nor correct," wrote Comrade Enver Hoxha in those moments.

But was it possible to achieve unity with the revisionists on a sound basis? And for what purpose, for whom would this unity serve? In "Reflections on China," Comrade Enver rejects the Chinese idea on unity with the revisionists through scientific Marxist-Leninist arguments and severely criticizes the anti-Leninist idea concerning an "anti-imperialist front even with" the modern revisionists." Which he considers to be "politically and ideologically inconceivable." He also points out our party's view, according to which the policy and ideology of the Khrushchevite, Yugoslav and other revisionists are diametricaly opposed to the Marxist-Leninist ideology and to a policy based on such a revolutionary ideology.

One must be a revisionist oneself to be able to say that the revisionists are in favor of struggle against imperialism, and if one thinks in this way, one "is no longer a Marxist, but a revisionist." Comrade Enver points out, in fact, nothing unites Marxists-Leninists with the revisionists and everything divides them. That is why Comrade Enver defines the Chinese idea about "the creation of an anti-imperialist front with the revisionists" as a "revisionist deviation from Marxist-Leninist positions," as a "revisionist compromise with anti-Marxists." And bearing in mind the well-known Leninist theory that without fighting revisionism the struggle against imperialism is an empty word or a deception, he draws the revolutionary conclusion and task for our party: "We must reject this, we must oppose and fight it, because this will have evil and dangerous consequences for Marxism-Leninism socialism and communism."

"The betrayers of Marxism-Leninism must be mercilessly opposed and unmasked", "The struggle against the traitors must be waged openly, bitterly and uncompromisingly". Marxism must be defended and must be defended vigorously against traitors and renegades". "Either struggle against the revisionists or capitulation"--these are some of the revolutionary ideas running through the book "Reflections on China" like a red thread. That is why Comrade Enver puts every attitude and every action of the Chinese leadership in the Marxist-Leninist "scale." Making his assessment from such a principled position, when the Chinese leadership emerged with the slogan "let the revisionists take the first step, we will take the second" in order to justify its nonparticipation in the polemic against the modern revisionists, he unmasks this slogan thoroughly, it being a slogan of deferment, of applying the brakes, a slogan leading to "setting one's own tactics in conformity with the pace of the enemy." Whereas the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries do not remain in positions of expectancy, but are always on the offensive; they do not remain in defensive positions like cowards, but are determined "to storm the skies." The Chinese slogan that "the one who starts is guilty," Comrade Enver wrote at the time, "becomes very dangerous when the guilty one takes his sword out of his scabbard and creates havoc, while his opponent preserves the niceities lest he be 'accused.'" The anti-Marxist nature of the slogan of "the first step," which reminds one of the position of the treacherous leaders of the Second International who used the criterion of "who started it first" to make the distinction between just and unjust wars, can be seen clearly from the following idea expressed by Comrade Enver: "What are you afraid of being accused of? Of defending Marxism-Leninism? Our struggle is waged precisely to defend Marxism-Leninism." And the attack on Marxism-Leninism by the Khrushchevite revisionists had begun bitterly at the time of their infamous 20th congress. The question now was to defend our ideology against the savage attacks of the Khrushchevite as well as of the Yugoslav revisionists.

A very long time before, ever since the summer of 1963, when the Soviet revisionists attacked the Chinese leadership in an open letter, Comrade Enver wrote: "Khrushchev has come out openly...the time has come for the Chinese to strike this dog strongly," and he expressed the hope that the Chinese would be stimulated to give up their hesitations, vacillations and leanings to reconciliation and that they would begin the struggle against Khrushchevite revisionism. But the Chinese, even after this, continued their path of vacillations, concessions and "graveyard silence." Deng Xiaoping's talks with the Khrushchevite revisionists in Moscow and the efforts for reconciliation continued although, while these very talks were going on in Moscow, Khrushchev was carrying out treacherous negotiations with the emissaries of U.S. imperialism, although it was clear that the line of the Khrushchevite revisionists was essentially similar to the policy of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese silence was broken only in September 1963, when they came out with their first article against the Soviet revisionists. But even then the cause was not the defense of principles, but China's own narrow interests.

This step was taken by the Chinese only when they saw that Khrushchev was acting directly against China's interests. And the subsequent actions and stands of the Chinese leadership made increasingly clear the motives that led the Chinese to commence and carry on their "polemic" against the Khrushchevite revisionists. They were anti-Marxist and national-chauvinistic motives, with which our party could in no way be reconciled. That is also the reason why, on learning of the Chinese national-chauvinistic attitude and the platform of the Chinese leadership in connection with the issue of territorial claims, Comrade Enver noted in his political diary: "The ideological and political struggle against Khrushchevism must not be diverted into delicate questions of territorial claims;" "The Chinese claims have been raised to a dangerous platform and nationalist positions... This platform has nothing in common with the struggle against Khrushchevism and Khrushchev." And Comrade Enver goes on to consider the raising of the question of territorial claims at such a moment to be a great principled mistake, Zhou Enlai's views on this problem to be alarming and Mao Zedong's talk with a delegation of Japanese socialists on the question of border claims against the Soviet Union to be a great mistake. Comrade Enver considers the entire Chinese attitude to this problem to be scandalous.

Events moved precipitously and have shown that the Chinese leadership's views and actions were entirely anti-Marxist and heavily fraught with dangerous goals for Marxism-Leninism, the further struggle against revisionism and the cause of communism. That was the time when Nikita Khrushchev, the head of Khrushchevite revisionism, was overthrown by the Kremlin clique. To our party this meant the continuation of Khrushchevism without Khrushchev. Whereas the Chinese revisionists looked at the event through "the spectacles of opportunism" and assessed it from a national chauvinistic position, they considered Khrushchev's overthrow to be everything and, as Comrade Enver wrote at the time, "according to them the main goal has been achieved and now it is only a matter of time before everything gets settled... Khrushchev is dead, Khrushchev is dead...all we have to do now is... to pack our bags and be on our way to Moscow...." This idea and opinion expressed by one of the Chinese leadership's most prominent representatives, Zhou Enlai, was not merely a political and ideological deviation nor a reflection of naiveness or immaturity in assessing the class enemy, the enemy of the revolution and of the proletarian ideology. No, what was concealed behind this anti-Marxist opinion and action were diabolical plans and goals. The aim of the Chinese leaders was to go to Moscow to present themselves as "victors," as if it was they who brought Khrushchev down, as if they were the "infallible head" in the international communist movement; as if everyone else, Stalin, Khrushchev and others had been wrong and chairman Mao alone had always foreseen and judged events correctly; as if he therefore stood even higher than Marx and Lenin (not to mention Stalin, who had been mistaken (!) of course); as if he was the arch-Marxist in the entire history of communism (!) and Mao's ideas were "the peak of Marxism," hence China, too, which is guided by these ideas, must be considered the center of the international communist movement, "the navel" of the world. And the Chinese revisionists believed they could achieve their chauvinistic plans after Khrushchev's downfall, because they had been unable to do so while he was in power. The only thing is that the new Kremlin chiefs were just as determined to follow on Khrushchev's road toward hegemony and expansion as their predecessor had been. They not only had no intention whatsoever of subordinating themselves to the Chinese, but challenged them openly, saying that they would not budge even one inch from their line, that nothing had changed for them. Meanwhile, the stand adopted by the Chinese on this occasion was causing great harm to the international communist movement. Comrade Enver thus considered the Chinese course at the time to be extremely dangerous: "Such an anti-Marxist course will not be long-lived, not even long enough to be unmasked..." he wrote on 5 November 1964. "But the damage caused by the Chinese is colossal and, consequently, the struggle waged by the Marxist-Leninists becomes even more difficult and complicated, but never hopeless, never desperate."
[paragraph continues]

And 4 years later, in October 1968--that is, some considerable time after some of the Chinese leaders, Liu Shaoqi, Deng Ziaoping and others had been declared to have been revisionists and punished as such--Zhou Enlai, this master of unprincipled compromises, "suggested" to our party that it enter into negotiations with the Yugoslav revisionists and that it sign a treaty of friendship and mutual aid with them. Comrade Enver noted in his political diary: "The Chinese comrades lack ideological clarity. The nature of modern revisionism is not very clear to them, be it the Titoite or the Khrushchevite variant. Theyfail to see clearly where the great danger of revisionism lies."

That was not the first time that our party and Comrade Enver saw the mistaken and anti-Marxist position on which the Chinese stood in connection with Yugoslav revisionism. Comrade Enver Hoxha had been confronted with the pro-Tito positions of the Chinese much earlier, as far back as 1956, when Mao Zedong, during his only meeting with Comrade Enver, supported and defended Yugoslav revisionism and criticized Stalin's actions against Yugoslavia. In 1968-71, however, Chinese revisionism had evolved to the point that the Chinese leaders were taking steps that were clearly anti-Marxist. Thus, in his note of 27 July 1971, Comrade Enver wrote:

"The Chinese stand vis-a-vis the Soviet revisionists essentially reflects pronounced great state chauvinistic views..."They are not opposing Soviet revisionism from principled positions. On the contrary, whoever is anti-Soviet is good for the Chinese. He is aligned with them, regardless of who these anti-Soviets might be: Titoite revisionists, traitors to Marxism-Leninism, agents of the Americans... or reactionary bourgeois."

It is precisely on these anti-Marxist and chauvinistic foundations that China's links and relations with Yugoslavia were further strengthened. The Chinese revisionists were doing all they could to induce also our socialist country to join this anti-Marxist dance through a "defensive" alliance directed against the Soviets. But the AWP, which had waged the struggle against Soviet revisionism resolutely and consistently, always proceeding from principled positions, could not be induced to tread on such a rotten board and could not fall into the Chinese revisionist trap. And this position of our party is the only revolutionary position, because Marxist-Leninists never become accomplices of the enemies of the revolution, they never join up with revisionists and traitors in order to act jointly with them against another group of revisionists and traitors. The Marxist-Leninists wage a bitter struggle against all enemies of the proletarian ideology, never permitting, whatever the circumstances, the ideological struggle against one brand of revisionism or another to be stopped. Never on any occasion or in any situation whatsoever has our party made any concessions on matters of principle to anyone. Comrade Enver stresses this experience of our party in the struggle against revisionism as a conclusion that fully vindicates the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, as a conclusion emerging from the entire historical experience of the international workers and communist movement.

The historical experience of the Marxist-Leninist movement shows also that whoever rides the revisionist horse will gallop to achieve his goal as quickly as possible. This is also what happened with the Chinese revisionists. And it could not have been otherwise. Because, as has been made very clear by now by "Reflections on China" and by Comrade Enver's other extremely important work, "Imperialism and the Revolution," Chinese revisionism had deep ideological and class roots. The CCP was communist only in name, while it was in fact a bourgeois and petty bourgeois party and Mao Zedong, who was leading it, had never been a genuine Marxist-Leninist, but had coexisted all his life with various anti-Marxist and opportunistic currents and had followed a liberal-bourgeois policy and a pragmatic and eclectic line. And "Mao-thinking," which provided the theoretical foundation of the views and actions of the Chinese leadership, was nothing but a conglomeration of anti-Marxist theories and ideas.

That is why the Chinese revisionists are progressing further on the road of betrayal and, following their rapprochement with Yugoslav revisionism, are beginning to fight to grab hegemony in the revisionist camp away from the Soviets, are collaborating with every revisionist current, although they profess to be antirevisionists, are supporting and aiding every rightwing or "leftist" group that emerges in the capitalist countries and that supports "Maoism" and the Chinese revisionist party. And this Chinese line and these attitudes induce Comrade Enver to draw the precise conclusion that "China is progressing increasingly more rapidly on the road of becoming a big revisionist power, toward the transformation of its line into a revisionist line..." The Chinese betrayal became even clearer when Nixon went to China. Later on, when Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and, following their deaths, Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, called for the creation of "a broad front, including also the United States, to confront Soviet social imperialism," the hegemonistic aims nurtured by the Chinese revisionist leaders to make China a superpower emerged on the surface, to be seen and understood by all those whose heads are clear of ideological confusion.

As far as the AWP and Comrade Enver are concerned, the reserves and doubts about the CCP's line and Chinese policy had emerged many, many years ago. Time changed the suspicions into convictions and the development of events in China fully vindicated the correctness of the analyses and conclusions drawn by Comrade Enver daily. Over a period of more than 10 years, in "Reflections on China," what revolutionary clarity and what confidence in the victory of our great cause can be seen in this work of our leader! Even in the most difficult situations, analyzing the attitudes and actions of the revisionists, be they Soviet, Chinese or Yugoslav, Comrade Enver wrote: "Lenin is not dead. Lenin lives. Treachery will be smashed."

Comrade Enver's monumental work "Reflections on China" whose Marxist-Leninist ideas we must study unfailingly and with maximal care for use as a weapon or struggle and victory against modern revisionism of all variants, against the bourgeois ideology as a whole, and as a weapon to constantly further the cause of socialism in our country toward our great ideal--communism--educates us, Albanian communists and all the Albanian people, with such a revolutionary spirit and such firm belief in the destruction of treason and in the inevitable defeat of our ideological and political enemies, be they revisionists or imperialists.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM ON EDUCATION 16-17 JULY

Zhivkov Opening Address

AU171415 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1745 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

["Text" of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the BCP Central Committee 16 July plenum on improving Bulgaria's educational system--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, we all understand very well that the agenda of this plenum of the BCP Central Committee includes an issue which has great significance for us as a people, as a state, and as a socialist country. We were guided by this thought when we prepared this plenum and worked out the BCP Central Committee draft theses on developing the educational system in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We were also guided by this thought when we decided to publish these draft theses before their adoption by the Central Committee, so that they can be discussed by all interested parties, in other words, by the entire Bulgarian people.

As you know, the preparation for this plenum was a long one--it took so long that some impatient comrades became nervous. It is no secret that the road to working out these theses proved to be a very difficult one and that we had to think at least five times before we decided something and agreed that it corresponds with the level we already have achieved in our educational system, and that it corresponds with our present needs, with out future requirements, and with the image of socialist Bulgaria, which is rapidly developing in all areas of material and spiritual life.

In my introductory speech I am not going to dwell again at length on the problems of education. It is also unnecessary to present the methods with which we propose to solve these problems in the way prescribed by the theses and not in any other way. Everything that we thought should be said has been incorporated in the theses.

Why did we do this in the theses and not in a report to this BCP Central Committee plenum? We did this because the all-people discussion was to precede this plenum. The proposed reconstruction of the educational system had to be sufficiently presented and explained in the document presented for discussion so that it could be correctly understood, received and supported by the relevant figures as well as by the entire public. Thus the theses turned into a document in which the strategy and tactics are worked out and in which the BCP educational policy is outlined for the period of constructing the developed socialist society and the next period of developing socialism and the gradual transition to communism.

I think that it would be correct to say that the character of the published draft document to a great extent contributed to turning the discussion into a real referendum on the question of our educational system, as well on the correct understanding of the problems and ways to solve them and--in the final account--for the full support and high evaluation given to the theses by more than 1,150,000 citizens who took a direct part in the discussion. Among those taking part were teachers and lecturers, pupils and students, parents, workers, economic figures, cultural figures, scientists and art figures.

Allow me, comrades, on your behalf, and on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, to express most cordial gratitude to the participants in the all-people discussion for their support of the opinions, ideas and proposals, which actually made them coauthors of the theses on developing the educational system of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a document of our party which has exceptional significance for the present and future generations and for the motherland's future.

Comrades, the measures in the area of education marked by the document are an integral part of the efforts made by the BCP Central Committee in recent years for solving the strategic problems related to the accelerated material and spiritual development of our society. As you know very well we have adopted a strategic course on higher quality and effectiveness in all areas. We have worked out our party's economic policy for the present stage. We have outlined our policy in the area of scientific-technical progress. We have worked out and consistently applied new solutions to improve the structure of the national economy's management. We have published new principled tenets on improving the social organization of labor. We have worked out and are applying a new comprehensive system of socialist management and administration.

Comrades, this is the general picture of the basic strategic directions of our Central Committee's thought, energy and efforts which have a key significance for implementing our party's program.

This picture, however, will be incomplete if we do not mention the great efforts made by us and the special attention devoted by us to the cadres, to man and the human factor. It is absolutely clear to us that there can be no progress without the cadres--both executive and leading--without the workers from the cities and villages, without constantly increasing their general educational, professional, ideological and political preparation, and without their most active participation in deciding and implementing all initiatives.

The development of the economy, accelerating the scientific-technical progress and cultural development are not only a goal. They are a means of improving the life of the socialist worker, better satisfying his material and cultural needs, and developing his creative possibilities.

For us communists, man is the most precious social resource. It is enough to mention only a few of the major undertakings implemented by our party in recent years in the spirit of this strategic April line in order to be able to establish that our entire economic, political, cultural, ideological, scientific and other activities are aimed at consistently solving the various human problems. Thus for instance, the constitution established and guaranteed many civil liberties and rights. It created conditions and guarantees for constantly increasing the role of the workers in socialism's political system and the management of all areas.

We have worked out and are implementing the party's December social program. A broad program for developing the culture of developed socialism has been adopted. We have also adopted a program of the aesthetic education of the youth and the entire people. We are implementing a fundamental reconstruction of ideological work and work related to the working people's communist education.

As we see, the problem of man, the problem of enhancing his role as an object of our comprehensive development, the problem of expanding the human potential and its comprehensive self-realization is truly the focus of the party's comprehensive activities. The development of the socialist society, however, is confronting us with new demands in this sector as well. The organic linking together of the achievements of scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system now depends, to the greatest extent, upon the individual, upon the educational and vocational training standards of the socialist individual, upon the development of all talents and gifts of this individual, as well as upon the intellectual and spiritual potential of this individual. A conscientious approach to the problems and tasks of social development, to the struggle for greater effectiveness and higher quality, to the struggle for the utilization of all available resources and reserves of our economy--all these things depend upon the socialist individual. These also are questions concerning our work directed toward higher living and cultural standards, toward the construction of the material-technical base of socialism and, later, of communism.

Therefore we are fully justified in declaring as follows: At this time, there is no more important task than the task of uncovering and developing the individual gifts and talents of man, uncovering and developing his many-sided talents, his natural inclinations and qualifications. This is the task of developing a many-sided personality and later--in the long run--of developing a wholly developed personality capable of full self-realization in practical life.

Socialist society always has needed the development and utilization of human capabilities and talents. The question, however, is what capabilities and talents are we speaking of at this time. The answer is that there are certain qualities and talents without whose mass development our society can no longer exist and develop, without the mass development of which our society cannot progress at accelerated rates of speed.

I am thinking, above all, about a wide scope of general education, about a high standard of general culture, about solid knowledge of contemporary science and technology. It is a question of profound ideological conviction, of a high standard of socialist consciousness that are the essential characteristic traits of human personality. In this connection the necessary prerequisite is that individual interests must develop on the basis of the interests of society, that individual interests should develop in accordance with the interests of society. I am talking about solid vocational training, about a solid professional mastery on the basis of contemporary scientic-technical achievements, about a training that is up to the standard of the new requirements and criteria determining the quality of labor, a training that is up to the standard of the criteria determining a high standard of professionalism. I am not only talking about the full understanding of facts, but also about the ability to think boldly and independently, to adopt a creative approach, to grasp everything new; I am talking about the ability to constantly improve one's training and to perfect one's personality. I am talking about a high state of organization, about efficiency and accuracy, and about the capacity to use time most efficiently and to exert discipline and effective control. I am talking about an exceptionally high sense of responsibility toward society, toward the collective, toward one's family, and I am also talking about the full harmony between communist ideology and individual behavior.

The national education system--this is the most direct and the most efficient method for achieving such a wholly developed personality that is capable of full-realization in the professional and in the social spheres, as well as in the economic sector, that is capable of participating in all spheres of life at the level of the new requirements, and so forth.

Someone may say: This new goal that we are now setting for our educational system is wonderful, but it is feasible? Is it not too hasty, are we not trying to push toward our educational development excessively? No, comrades, we are neither too hasty nor are we forcing anything. It is no coincidence that this general target, which inspires the text of our theses from the first to the last line, was welcomed during the nationwide discussion with approval and enthusiansm by the overwhelming majority of the participants in that discussion. The formation of a personality that is capable of a many-sided and full self-realization in practical life is no longer a question of the future, but this personality is a real necessity, an essential necessity of the present day. Social development demands the existence of such a personality and is already producing it. This personality is becoming the essential target of our socialist society and, at the same time, is becoming an essential necessity for the socialist toiler himself.

Some people, including leading officials, still cannot understand that the party, our leading force, is oliged not to leave things as they are but to create the most favorable prerequisite for the development of the process of shaping this new personality.

That is why we have worked out the theses on the development of the educational system in the People's Republic of Bulgaria; that is why we organized a nationwide discussion on the theses and that is why we are holding this plenum of the BCP Central Committee. That is why we are confronting our educational system with a new, general target--the many-sided development of the human personality and its full self-realization in practical life. This general target requires and presupposes a comprehensive reorganization of our educational system, of its trends and structures, of its goals and educational methods, as well as of its impact and social functions. The education of a comprehensive and universally developed personality--this is the solid basis upon which our entire education must be founded, this is the basis on which our entire system of vocational training and the preliminary training of cadres in our country must be founded.

The principles and goals, as well as the tenets worked our in the theses, create precisely the necessary prerequisites for the development of our educational system in this direction. During the discussion it was quite correctly pointed out that this document is of a profound dialectical character, that it not only envisages, principally, new solutions but that it also makes efficient use of all our positive traditions and of the entire, rich experience acquired in our socialist education. The document efficiently uses the experience of other countries, too, in a creative manner, in particular the experience of the Soviet educational system.

At the same time it was pointed out during the discussion, and I would like once more to stress this with great emphasis, that this document is not only characterized by its thoroughly scientific and realistic approach, but also by its comprehensive character. The basic principles and tenets laid down in the theses are mutually linked to each other and solidly founded on strong arguments. These principles and tenets are tied together organically with solid links. This is why the approach to this document, especially as regards its practical implementation, must be a comprehensive one, as it becomes a document that will serve to shape the uniform image of our educational system for a long-term period.

Comrades, despite the fact that the basic trends and principles for the further upsurge of our educational system were approved during the discussion, many people expressed their concern whether these principles would be consistently implemented in practical life. Is this concern justified? Yes, there is a certain justification for it. First of all, because the question is about a comprehensive reorganization of the educational system. This, however, is a difficult task, a complicated task, which requires the coordinated and purposeful efforts not only of the educational workers but also the efforts of broad circles of our entire public. In the second place, it is a difficult task because the working people, in the spirit of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee and in the spirit of the national party conference, have become much stricter and have adopted a much more critical approach. As is known, following the plenum on education held by the BCP Central Committee in 1969, certain norm-setting documents allowed deviations from the plenum decisions to occur. From this high rostrum we would like to assure our people that the theses will be consistently and comprehensively implemented, that we will create the necessary, comprehensive prerequisites, means and mechanisms likely to guarantee the precise implementation of this difficult and complicated task.

To put it more precisely, what is necessary in this connection? First, it is necessary, as soon as possible, to create the new leading organs of our educational system as they are envisaged in the theses. Such organs must, without delay and without unnecessary efforts, engage in the implementation of the reorganization. As early as in the autumn of 1979 we must hold conferences and meetings in the educational institutions of all inhabited localities, at which practical measures for the implementation of the theses must be adopted and discussed and at which the okrug and municipal national educational councils and leading school boards must be elected that will act as the new leading state and public organs in the educational sector.

I propose that as early as by the end of this year we should convene the first national education congress, which should adopt a nationwide program on the implementation of the decisions of the BCP Central Committee on the development of education and which should elect the supreme educational council of our country.

The state-public character of the new leading educational organs, their elective nature and the elective nature concerning school headmasters, inspectors, and others is a bright manifestation of the great trust of the people and party in our teachers, in the educational workers. The state-public principle that is becoming the basic principle in the management of the educational system gives the opportunity to expand democracy in this sphere as well as to intensify the flexibility of the educational organs. The state-public principle also gives the opportunity to expand the initiative and to enhance the responsibility of state, economic, social and cultural organs, the initiative and responsibilities of the workers collectives, of scientific and cultural institutions, which together with educational institutions will have to carry the burden of work in connection with the reorganization and development of the educational system. This is precisely why these tenets were fully supported by the public.

The task now is to devote care to the correct development and shaping of the school boards, of the parents committees for various school grades, of the municipal and okrug national educational councils, as well as of the present educational council and of other leading educational organs. The task is to consolidate the Ministry of National Education as a state-public organ for the implementation of party policy in the educational sphere.

In the second place, the qualitatively new tasks which our educational system is facing demand a considerable enhancing of the role and responsibilities of the ministries and departments, of their organs and cadres, of the role and responsibilities of the conurbation systems in the sphere of education.

Our party has a good and correct slogan--"Link Education to Practical Life." The time has come for this slogan to be complemented by the following demand: "Practical life must, to the greatest extent, be integrated in educational institutions; practical life must be even more closely linked to education!" What does this mean for the ministries and departments, for the conurbation systems, for their organs and cadres? This means that their primary duty must be to equip the educational process with the most up-to-date material base. This includes machines and equipment. The ministries and departments must supply their best cadres for the individual training of youths through sponsorship and through other forms of training, according to the organization of the training process. Such cadres are, for example, workers, agricultural toilers, specialists, and experts, who must most actively participate in the educational process, in the expansion and consolidation of the manifold relations between the educational process and practical life. These cadres must devote great care and display a high sense of responsibility as regards the self-realization of young cadres and must insure contemporary training standards in vocational training and in the specialization of young cadres. The new approach to the educational system demands a more thorough integration and a much more efficient coordination of action in the fields of education, science, and technology. Wherever the efforts of these three sectors meet, the new elements characterizing the intellectual standards of the new man are created. Scientific and cultural workers, as well as our outstanding scientists and cultural figures, must become aware of the fact that they have to contribute their share to the further development of the educational process in shaping and perfecting the socialist individual.

In private conversations some of our painters, writers, musicians and other cultural workers have--on several occasions--made fully justified critical remarks regarding the shortcomings in our young people's aesthetic education in schools, about the weaknesses in the methods of teaching and about the shortcomings of language occurring in a number of textbooks.

[Words indistinct] despite all this the question of the study of the Bulgarian language and literature is not as widely discussed in the theses as other problems. Therefore, I hope that at the respective meetings and rallies our writers will take the floor in connection with the improvement of our language and as regards [words indistinct]. I hope they will contribute to the further development of the document by their valuable remarks about the outstanding role of Bulgarian poetry and literature in the educational process. I hope, for example, that they will point out the exceptional role played by the poetry of Khristo Botev, as well as that of Khristo Smirnenski, which inspired us of the older generation as we traveled the path of the party's construction. I also hope they point out the exceptional role played by the poetry of Nikola Vaptsarov in the intellectual growth of the young generations before 9 September 1944 and in the development of the enthusiastic builders of our new life. Again today the young generations, in forming their communist world outlook and in studying Marxism-Leninism as a science, are no less relying upon literature for the education of their feelings and in building up their communist mentality. That is why the study of contemporary Bulgarian literature must categorically give priority to many talented authors, who are reflecting in their works the truth of our time, the truth of communist ideas and of socialist science, the truth of the proletarian and socialist internationalism. We must devote attention to the study of those inspired works of literature which educate the young generation in the spirit of the communist world outlook and which teach young people to be proud of being the children of a party and people marching in the vanguard of human progress.

It is obvious that for us Bulgarians there are a few basic educational subjects in the world which no educational program can afford to neglect directly or indirectly, without affecting the quality of the new generations' educational standard and hence affecting the standards of our nation. They are above all: Bulgarian language and literature, the history of Bulgaria and the geography of Bulgaria. Actually, that was the greatest contribution of our Paysiy Khilendarski, when he stated as follows: "Bulgarians, learn to know about your origins, about your language!"

We attach and will continue to attach great importance to the study of foreign languages, but that should not happen at the expense of Bulgarian language studies. The Bulgarian language embodies our people's historical experience, their pain and their joys, their struggles and hopes, their wisdom and moral strength, the originality and essence of the Bulgarian national character. We are Bulgarians and we hope that our children learn a beautiful and clear language and learn how to express their attitude to the world in that language. That is the difficult and honorable task of the Bulgarian language and literature teacher, of all educators and lecturers on the subject in higher educational institutions. It is not sufficient for us to be proud of being the homeland of the Slavonic alphabet, it is not sufficient to be proud of being the direct descendents and successors of the brothers Cyril and Methodius, and of their disciples. It is necessary to preserve and to further develop the treasure and beauty of their language, of our native Bulgarian language, which is one of the most ancient and most perfect literary languages of the contemporary world.

Comrades, great responsibilities are now being entrusted to the conurbation systems and their leading bodies. They are requested to manifest a most active approach to the national education system. The conurbation systems have the task of devoting daily care to the material base of education; they must enhance the respect for and recognition of the teachers' and lecturers' efforts, for the work of students in elementary and higher educational institutions. These conurbation systems and leading bodies are requested to develop stimulating measures and methods for orienting young people toward professions and specialties, which are necessary for the conurbation systems. The conurbation systems and their leading bodies must devote care to the comprehensive self-realization of young graduates.

The qualitatively new responsibilities, which society is now assuming in the field of the educational system, apply with particular emphasis to the decisive improvement of the material base of education, particularly in large cities and in large industrial centers. That is one of the essential guarantees for consistent implementation of the educational theses. We now need a new practical approach in this respect. The main thing is now to consistently implement the principle of a full and comprehensive utilization of the presently existing educational, scientific, cultural, sports, and recreation bases. New construction activities must be carried out only when available opportunities and premises are insufficient. The other aspect of the problem is to put into operation economic levers in order to involve economic organizations in the construction and equipment of the material basis of education.

Comrades, it would be correct, in connection with the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state foundation, to call upon the working people in our country, to appeal to the leading bodies of conurbation systems, to the management of plants and agroindustrial complexes to expand a wide movement, aimed at the modernization, reconstruction and new construction of children's establishments and educational institutions based on contemporary educational standards. In such a movement the educational institutions' financial means and resources should be used to the greatest extent, the voluntary labor of the population should be involved and the labor of students should also be used. We must also think about the question of using part of the planned profits of economic organizations and part of the incomes received by the state budget by the end of the 5-year plan period and throughout the next 5-year plan period, as a result of socialist competition and as a result of the fulfillment of counterplans, as additional subsidies for the needs of the educational system. That must, naturally, be settled by normative documents. The expansion of such a large movement will be one more convincing manifestation of our people's great love and devotion to education and school.

Only such an approach, an approach which does not entirely rely upon the state but which directly involves the public organizations and the public itself in the development of the material base, will enable us to supply the educational system with everything it needs and to give it everything which we as a society are capable of giving.

Third, the unceasing implementation of the reorganization of our educational system is, above all, in the hands of those to whom society has entrusted the education and training of the young generation, namely, to the large army of Bulgarian teachers and lecturers. I would like to note that the problems dealt with in the theses that affect the many-sided activities of our teachers and the methods of enhancing their prestige in society have found warm support.

It is insufficient to state that the role of teachers and lecturers is a noble one. Their role is decisive, it is irreplaceable. Loyal to the traditions of their predecessors, our contemporary teachers and lecturing cadres have earned tremendous credits in raising the material and intellectual standards of Bulgaria. Now, however, they are facing much more complicated and much more responsible tasks. They are faced with much greater demands today. These tasks and requirements, in the long run, depend upon the quality of labor, because in the educational sector, too, the effectiveness that will be achieved greatly depends on labor. Hence, the crucial character of the problems connected with the method of selecting, training, and specializing the teachers cadres. In this respect a drastic change is needed in order to achieve a high scientific standard and great pedagogical skill. The organization of labor of the teachers and lecturers cadres needs a decisive modernization and needs to be reorganized on the basis of the most recent findings on theory and on the leading pedagogical experience. The information about, and technical equipping of, the educational process must be adequate to the needs of a highly efficient educational process having new forms of education and opportunities for self-education, so that it may further develop into a scientific research process.

The doors of our schools must open widely for our outstanding scientists, lecturers, writers, painters, musicians, public figures and others. The wide participation of specialists from various sectors in the educational-training process must be guaranteed. Scientific workers must not close their institutions to the students. They must take a most active part in the training and education of the young generation, and in particular in the training of specialists for higher educational institutions. They must impart to them their great experience and knowledge from the most advanced sectors of science and technical progress. It is obvious that adequate norm-setting acts and documents are needed in this respect, so that all these questions may be resolved correctly and in time. Our party, as in the past, once more fully relies upon the selfless labor of the teachers and lecturers. We are assured that they will continue also in the future to fulfill honorably their highly patriotic mission.

Fourth, during the discussion it was stressed that in order to increase the effectiveness of education to the desired level we must resolve a number of important questions connected with the self-realization of cadres in the education and training within the educational system. We must admit, comrades, that in our social practice, in the established system of selection and of promotion of cadres, as well as in connection with their distribution, serious shortcomings exist that prevent us from completing the cycle from training to self-realization in a normal manner. This also reflects upon the development of educational cadres and upon the development of our cadres' potential, as well as upon the labor resources of our country. To put it more precisely, what do I have in mind? There is, for example, the acute problem of finding the necessary material and moral methods and incentives through which to ehhance respect for the secondary school education of the worker, cooperative farmer and of the cadres in the material production sector. This is a question of crucial importance for our economy. Why is this so? It is because under the conditions of contemporary technical and technological equipping of material production in our country the level of the executive cadres is already established by their training, which must conform to the requirements of the secondary education level. As a result of this, if we do not insure the adequate educational training for the executive cadres we cannot advance, neither as a national economic factor nor as a society.

Without having exhausted the question, I propose that it should be submitted to the economic organizations, in conformity with their opportunities and in accordance with the demands of the economic approach, to pay in advance a certain amount of money to young boys and girls who have acquired secondary education if they are willing to join the material production sector as workers, mechanics, and so forth. This amount should be considerable and should be paid in installments or as a down payment, depending upon the duration of their work in an enterprise or organization. We must also think about adequate housing and apartment houses for young workers' families of secondary school graduates that should be built by certain enterprises themselves, or with the financial support of these enterprises.

It is high time to think about the solution of the problem of the development of the worker and cooperative farmer in the same work place, a question which was raised in my letter to the Komsomol Central Committee. I would like once more to emphasize that this is both an economic and social question, as well as an ideological question. Upon its solution depends, to a great extent, the vocational orientation, the personal life plan, as well the social activities of young people. In other fields this question was resolved a long time ago. In the army, for example, one is promoted after 5 years of service. In the scientific sector, when one has achieved a certain success, people are awarded higher titles and so forth.

It is true that in the production sector, too, there are promotions, but these do not play such an essential role as elsewhere.

It is a topical task to more correctly resolve the questions concerning the status of the specialists graduating from secondary schools as well as from higher educational institutions. In this case we have deformations and disproportions.

On the one hand, we have many specialists. This is an undoubted success. On the other hand, in some sectors, in material production expecially, their number is insufficient. The situation of specialists graduated from secondary schools renders this education void of any value and artificially creates a mass striving for higher education, regardless of interests, inclinations, and talents. As a result of this, we attain an abnormal state of relations between specialists graduated from secondary educational institutions and those graduated from higher educational institutions.

The questions of promoting specialists are not being correctly resolved everywhere.

Let us take for example the managers and deputy managers of enterprises, offices, and organizations, the managers and deputy managers of functional and productional plants and the chief specialists:

According to the 1976 census only 36.8 percent of these specialists have a higher education. Approximately one out of eight has only a basic education. Among the main responsible managers only 28.6 percent have a higher education. Among the managers of plants, offices and organizations less than half have a higher a education--47.8 percent. In the agricultural sector 26.4 percent of the specialist personnel have only a basic education. In the trade sector and in the material-technical supplies sector 16.2 percent of the personnel have a basic education, and 11.5 percent of the personnel in the administration, industry and construction sectors have a basic education. Approximately 9 percent of the personnel in the communications sector have a basic education. In addition to this, we must take into account the fact that--according to the requirements for educational credentials--people without a secondary education are not admitted to managerial positions.

There is a great discrepancy between duties and the specialties acquired in educational institutions. Of the chief engineers, 11 percent are not engineers at all. Nine percent of the main zootechnicians are economists and so on. There is also another problem: About 15,000 specialists are above the retirement age, while about 30,000 specialists below the age of 29 are not working at all. As we see from the data available, one of the main reasons for this is the lack of suitable work and the lack of work which fits their qualifications.

I am quoting these examples in order to stress that our work for efficient self-realization of specialists is lagging behind contemporary requirements. Our work needs serious reorganization. It needs an improvement of the quality and efficiency of the utilization of cadres trained in our educational system.

The solution of the task of working out statutes on self-realization of the specialists of secondary and higher education is urgent.

The issues connected with assigning jobs, remuneration, the stages in his vocational training and the increase in his qualification and so on must be solved according to the normative documents. Until a solution to these problems is found they will inevitably negatively affect the education, the correct vocational orientation, the education of the students and the level of their vocational training.

Comrades, as I have already noted, during the discussions of the draft theses a number of proposals on completing and amending this draft have been made [words indistinct]. Some of the proposals specify and complete individual formulations without changing the sense of the appropriate tenet.

The majority of these proposals contributed to the editing process. The draft theses which I submit to you take into account the purposeful proposals included in the three groups. The fourth group of these proposals refers to the immediate fulfillment of the theses or to the style and methods of the work of the educational and other competent organs. It is expedient that these proposals be submitted to the appropriate organs by obliging them to study these proposals and take them into account in their future work.

Please allow me to mention only some of the stands and proposals referring to essential issues of these changes. The first issue refers to the transition in the education of children 6 years old and up. This issue was a subject of broad deliberation. The majority of the opinions support this draft document. Along with this, opinions were expressed that a prelimiary training of the children for systematic study was necessary and that they must not be, a prior, devoid of playtime and relaxation and that the necessary material base for this has not been extablished everywhere and so forth. I must state that we share these considerations. As is known, the issue referring to the 6-year-old children was submitted as early as 1969 to the BCP Central Committee plenum on education. We, however, were in no hurry for its solution because we assessed its complicated nature and the necessity of its being carefully examined.

During the past period, a number of medical, psychological and pedagogical examinations have been carried out. Individual experiments have been carried out and foreign experience was also carefully studied. The results offer a good ground to actually begin a gradual, and I stress a gradual, education for 5-year-old children beginning 1981. The inclusion of all children of this age in this system will be completed by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. What is necessary and what is required so that the (?6)-year-old children can continue their education?

First of all, the 5-year-old children must be included in the kindergarten in a comprehensive manner and their education and training must be connected with the kindergartens and the school. A basic reform of the content, organization and methods in education in the first grade must be carried out so that the educational process can be accessible to everybody and so as to give broad opportunities for play and relaxation that generally are appropriate for children of this age. The children can be accepted only if there are insured conditions for a full day's regime of study and (?training). The transition period for the education of 6-year-old students must be based on norm-setting principles and be carried out in a (?differentiated) manner according to the various regions of the country.

As you can see, these conditions are clear and categorical. However, no haste must be allowed where such conditions do not already exist. By introducing these conditons, the possibilities for a correct education and for the physical and cultural development of the children of this age will be created that are of decisive importance for forming the intellect and mentality of the children as well as the many habits that are necessary for their entire life.

The second issue refers to introducing a 5-day educational week. Many of the statements recommend that such a step must be undertaken. This issue, of course, is topical, but it is also a complicated one. It is particularly important in this case to avoid enthusiasm and ill-considered and hasty actions that could cause grave damage to the educational process. The introduction of a 5-day week must not cause any disturbances to the normal working pace of other educational establishments and should not be carried out at the expense of excessively overloading the students. It is obvious that in this case a solution must be primarily found by most fully using the possibilities for the intensification of the educational process that are decisively connected with relieving the studies of being an unnecessary burden, by urgently introducing the most progressive methods of education and rationally utilizing the existing material base.

I think that this must be profoundly examined so that the most correct decisions can be found, considering our conditions.

The third issue refers to one of the most characteristic traits of the reform in the educational system--the dialectic unity between the requirement that all youths should be given equal conditions for study and, following this, [word indistinct] in life, and the requirement to modernize education. Primary attention was devoted to this issue during the all-national discussions. This is natural, because such an approach brings a rapid solution for such social problems and primarily creates conditions for achieving equality and for maximally developing the individual talents of each of the students that are of interest to society and to the individual person. What are these conditions? During the entire course of education, in all of its three stages, all youths will have a solid (?general) educational training. In the first stage, all youths will be able to cover broad vocational spheres that are equal in their social significance and in the possibilites for further personal, vocational and social development and so forth. The graduates of this stage will have a certain broad vocational experience and will have equal training so that they can advance further in some concrete specialization. This principle is inseparable from the new tenets elaborated in the theses, particularly as regards the unified secondary polytechnical school, where the acquiring of skills and knowledge must take place: in the first place, within the framework of a unified and generally obligatory program that must be followed by all students, thus insuring them a highly general educational, polytechnical and vocational training; second, within the framework of a freely selected program that will insure intensified study for obtaining additional knowledge, certain basic disciplines are defined that can be selected by the student himself; third, through the facultative disciplines that can be used by those students that are eager to acquire greater knowledge, working habits and skills in other spheres. Such an approach presents a possibility for eliminating the equalization in education and insures conditions for each to give what he has and to obtain what he is in a position to achieve. Greater care can be given to the students who have already demonstrated capabilities and talents. I wish to stress again that such an approach will insure a solid vocational training to the students and will allow highly developed professionalism in work to be achieved. High professionalism, in the contemporary sense, cannot be reduced either to mastering work habits and methods alone or to mastering a narrow specialization, no matter how developed this specialization may be. This professionalism requres a solid general education and broad vocational basis. It is the three-stage educational cycle provided in the theses that actually presents opportunites to each young man to acquire vocational training on a large scale on an educational and polytechnical base and to specialize in a concrete sphere of activity. In other words, he must master a vocation that is in keeping with the new tasks facing the branches of the national economy in all spheres of our social development. This also offers the possibility for a rapid and painless requalification and for most rationally utilizing the labor resources.

It is true that during the discussions, and also in the draft theses, allegedly more attention was devoted to the unified school. This is natural and it must in no way be interpreted as an underestimation of the role of higher education. A specialist having high qualification status plays, and will play, an ever greater role in the comprehensive socioeconomical development of the country. It is a key factor in the struggle for connecting the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist social system. The fact that in the higher educational establishments are being trained those who are called upon to maximally contribute to reforming and decisively improving the educational system is not without significance. This is why we expect that higher education must decisively perfect its structure, essence, orientation and development in the spirits of the BCP Central Committee theses. We expect the theses to give the main tone, if I can express myself in this manner, and to be a guideline in the process of comprehensively reforming the educational system.

All principles referring to higher educational establishments are subjugated to the main requirement--to decisively raise the quality and efficiency of teaching and of the students' training. That is why, without touching on the problems of higher education in detail, I would like only to ask whether the time has come to have higher requests for those who want to enroll in higher educational establishments? Has the time not come to increase the standard of assessment of students' training? That problem is particularly serious and it has to be correctly resolved.

The fourth issue refers to the role of the educational establishments in training self-discipline and self-control in young people. During the discussions it was no accident that particular attention was devoted to that problem. First of all, in the new educational situation, the role of (?nature) is steadily declining while the role of awareness is increasing. Consequently, self-discipline and self-control acquire a decisive significance for mastering knowledges, for awakening and developing talents and for forming the young personality in general. Without insistent, intensive and planned work, no success can be registered in any sphere of life, in no major initiative and in one's life's work. Consequently, the lack of self-discipline and of self-control in everyday life cannot develop in oneself a multifaceted developed personality and one cannot enjoy success.

Discipline in a socialist society is voluntary and conscious to all aspects of human activity. The society, however, judges everybody by his activities and gives to everybody what he has accomplished. Consequently, self-discipline and self-control are needed in this respect. Thus, we devoted decisive attention to children's education as early as in their primary years and installed in them a sense of self-discipline and self-control which is one of the most characteristic traits of socialist personality and a condition for developing its multifaceted abilities and talents and a factor for fully implementing them into life. That is necessary not only for the individual person but also for society.

The issue of discipline, however, has another aspect also, and that aspect refers to society. Without discipline there is no modern production, no modern management and no development in life. When the sense of discipline is lacking in the individual person or teams, the society must then introduce order and discipline. That is not only the right but also obligatory for leaders and the leading economic, state, party and public organs in all spheres of life and at all levels. It is a duty of each communist, each united agrarian and each working man because violations of discipline affect not only the direct interests of the state and the society as a whole but also of each working man in our country.

How does the question of self-discipline and discipline affect the home? Can we be satisfied with them? During my recent tours in Bulgaria and according to other sources, I met flagrant and scandalous cases of discipline violations. Labor discipline, financial discipline and planning discipline were violated. Elementary obligations were not fulfilled and discipline in one or another way in all spheres of our work have been violated. In the majority of cases, however, there was nobody to call upon the violators of discipline to make them observe it. There was nobody to compel them to observe discipline. I am under the impression that we, the party, the state, the economic and administrative leaderships are embarrassed to require violators to fulfill their obligations and bear the appropriate consequences for not fulfilling them. We are embarrassed while conscientious workers are suffering while society is being shattered. I think that at this plenum, the BCP Central Committee must particularly seriously define the issue of discipline. A decisive and rapid change is needed so that we can successfully complete the present 5-year plan and secure the fulfillment of the plan of the socio-economic development of the country during the next 5-year plan--one of the decisive periods in building mature socialism in Bulgaria.

As far as the educational system is concerned, I wish to again emphasize that instilling a sense of responsibility and self-discipline in the young generations is a quality training without which there is no true mastering of knowledge, no multifaceted development of personality and no achievement of success in life.

The fifth issue refers to the need for introducing decisive improvements in the [word indistinct] qualification and requalification of the working people. If we do not overcome promptly the disproportion that has occurred between the large needs and the present unsatisfactory qualification in the majority of manpower, we will not be able to further develop [words indistinct] to perfect the organization of labor, to increase the social productivity of labor and [words indistinct]. What is the situation in this sphere now? There are three systems for training the cadres: For the leading cadres, for specialists in higher education and for executive cadres. There exists no coordination among them. A unified leadership is lacking. The very standards of teaching are very low and the main thing is lacking--knowledge connected with the most topical problems and tasks of organization, management and technology of production is not provided for. The mastering of new specializations and vocations is not insured.

What is the main cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs? The main cause is that an economic approach is lacking. No economic conditions and economic interest in the enterprises, the economic enterprises themselves and in the ministeries have been established [words indistinct] plays the role of the economic organizations. The leaderships of the ministeries and departments are actually impassive regarding the problems connected with future planning, selection, training and stimulating the cadres in different branches. No economic responsibility and appropriate sanctions against educational establishments and teams regarding the unsatisfactory raising of cadres' qualification are provided for. It is clear that this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue any longer. It is detrimental to the spirit and also to the educational theses which we are discussing. Because education has now become a necessity for our entire life, we must--without any fussing--occupy ourselves with the intensive solution of the issue. What is necessary in this respect? It is necessary for all of us to become aware of the significance and urgency of the task. We must occupy ourselves with the practical resolution of the problem of training and pretraining cadres. In that connection, we must begin now to work out and implement a comprehensive program for qualification and requalification of leading and executive cadres. The solution to the problem must be most closely connected with the new economic mechanism and increase the role of moral incentives. Secondly, it is necessary to build and develop a national system for constantly raising the qualification of cadres. A criterion for the effectiveness of the system and a basis for its organization must be the bilateral economic results of increasing the qualifications, not only for the economic organization but also for the working people themselves. The one who has not trained the cadres well must pay the price. The one who has made no necessary efforts to increase one's training will have no higher salary. It is impossible to continue any more without such an order. Otherwise we will only keep talking.

In this connection, it will be correct to establish centers to increase the vocational and management training of the cadres at functional ministries and departments. They must be primarily organized on the basis of scientific research and engineering-implementing organizations included in the system by using other leading scientific-research and educational establishments. In some higher schools and secondary special educational establishments, which have a modern material-technical base and trained cadres, branches of centers for raising (?the level of) vocational and management training of cadres must be established.

It is natural that the unified system for raising cadres' qualification must optimally use the existing material-technical bases of the educational system, of the scientific-technical unions and of the offices attached to the Bulgarian professional unions as well as of cultural houses, reading rooms, libraries and so forth.

Third, it is necessary to more broadly and completely implement the economic approach and the organization and management of the work connected with the qualification of the cadres and with their implementation in life. Each organization must be responsible for expenditures for raising the qualification of its cadres. The appropriate educational teams which do not insure the needed qualification of their cadres on their part have to suffer certain economic sanctions.

Fourth, it is necessary that the annual and the 5-year plans on raising the qualification of cadres become an indivisible part of the unified plan on the socioeconomic development and, more particularly, of the plans on the social development of the working collectives and of scientific-technical progress, while the fulfillment of those plans must be carried out on the basis of contractual agreements.

As you already know very well, at the BCP Central Committee plenum of 1968 we posed the question of increasing the qualifications of persons having responsible posts. That was very important, especially in the area of economy, where we faced the task of transition from general postulates to concrete tasks.

The competitive principle in selecting cadres for responsibile positions should be introduced in all areas of the national economy. In the competition one must take into consideration the opinion on the candidates of the relevant organizations and working collectives.

It would also be correct to allow the collectives to release appointed persons if their quality does not correspond with their position.

If the plenum agrees, I think that those proposals should be incorporated in a special normative document to regulate the entire practice of increasing qualifications and requalifications of leading and managing cadres. These are sharp and important issues which must be solved promptly to implement the tasks of the current and next 5-year plan.

Comrades, as you very well know, since the 11th BCP Congress, we undertook to consistently solve the problem of the economic approach and its gradual application in the various spheres of social activities. That approach has already been applied in agriculture and the initial results are very encouraging. In the near future it will be applied in industry, construction and other areas. The logic of the work in this direction clarifies the necessity of finding the most suitable forms, manners, and means of applying the economic approach outside the area of material production, including the areas of culture and science.

The draft theses on education also deal with that matter. Of course, when we speak about the economic approach, we cannot ignore the specific characteristics of education. Those characteristics require the careful determination of the exact shapes and forms of introducing some of the principles of self-support in this area. Without predetermining the issue, I think that it is appropriate to ask the competent organs and figures to begin the profound study and working out of the matter.

Comrades, the realization of the basic tenets included in the theses cannot be a haphazard action, but a matter of continuous, careful and profound preparation and gradual introduction of their implementation. The draft theses envisage the shortest possible term for introducing the new educational structure.

Despite that, the first graduates of the uniform secondary, polytechnical school will graduate by the end of the eighth 5-year plan and those who begin their education in 1981-1982, when they are 6 years old, will only enter their real professional career in 1993. That is why there should not be any relaxation of the care and attention for sharply increasing the preparation of those now studying at the secondary, special and higher educational establishments; in other words, we must continue our care and efforts for fully utilizing the existing educational system. We must do everything possible for introducing new contents into the existing educational system, in everything related to study programs, as well as the methods of education and study, preparing teachers and lecturers, and the level of mastering the profession on the part of the students.

The national economy and the other social areas do not wait and cannot wait. Now, they have an urgent need of cadres, highly qualified and responsible cadres. It will be an unpardonable mistake if, carried away by the reconstruction of education, we allow relaxation or delay in the implementation of this vitally important task.

It is already necessary this year to take accelerated measures for introducing decisive improvements in the entire study-educational process, professional preparation, as well as the preparation of specialists in all educational establishments and all teams of qualification and requalification. Wherever necessary, urgent measures for preparing highly qualified cadres in even shorter times should be taken, introducing a special regime of training and work.

If we must answer the question what the basic task related to the reconstruction of education is, we can firmly answer: The most important and decisive thing is to begin increasing the level of preparation and training of cadres, and thus provide the national economy and other areas with enough well-prepared leading and managerial cadres. That is a task on which the realization of the theses as well as the successful implementation of the current and next 5-year plans depend.

Comrades, those are the issues which I wanted to touch upon in my introductory speech, as instructed by the BCP Central Committee, in order to open the debates of the BCP Central Committee plenum. The BCP Central Committee members and all participants in this plenum are well familiar with the theses as well as the course and results of the all-people discussion. New draft theses have been distributed and they include purposeful proposals for adding to and amending the text.

We have the necessary conditions for a competent, businesslike and fruitful meeting of the Central Committee, on such an important matter for the development of the nation and the country as is the development of education. I am deeply convinced that relying on the collective mind of our society, the BCP Central Committee will be able again to measure up to the importance of the tasks and will adopt a document worthy of a people and nation with great experience and tradition in education, and thus will create conditions for solving the cardinal task of educating a comprehensively developed human personality. He will be a person having high education and training preparation, rich culture, a personality capable of self-realization in the various areas of life with maximum benefit for himself, his family and socialist society.

Thank you for your attention.

New Politburo Members

LD171708 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA)--The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party dedicated to the problems of education in Bulgaria concluded its work today. Twenty four people made statements: party and state officials, ministers, rectors of higher educational establishments, [words indistinct], (?directors) of plants, cultural figures, etc.

The concluding speech was made by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The plenum unanimously approved a decision on the question discussed.

The Central Committee also looked into some organizational questions.

As members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP were elected Mr Peko Takov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice-president of the State Council, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture, and Mr Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers who is relieved of his duties as secretary of the CC of the BCP.

As candidate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP were elected Mr Andrei Lukanov, member of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Georgi Yordanov, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is relieved of his duties as member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP.

As secretaries of the CC of the BCP were elected Mr Milko Balev, member of the CC of the BCP and head of the office of the First Secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Misho Mishev, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

With this the plenary session concluded its work.

Plenum Decision

LD171714 Sofia BTA in English 1454 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

["Decision of the plenary session of the CC of the BCP, held on July 16 and 17, 1979"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA)--1. It approves the theses for the development of education in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Mr Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech.

The theses, introduced by Mr Todor Zhivkov in the Politburo and proposed for nation-wide discussion, and his introductory speech before the plenary session are organically linked programme documents of the party, its long-term strategy in the field of education; a theoretical, political and practical basis for the reconstruction of education. These documents, as well as the letter to the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League, in which the fundamental principles and guidelines for the reconstruction of education are embodied, are a vivid expression of the vital force of the April educational policy, of the uninterrupted concern of the party for the younger generation, for the all-round development and realization of Bulgarian youth, for the further material and spiritual upsurge of the country.

They are a fresh contribution to the theoretical treasure-house of our party's creative application and development of the Marxist-Leninist principles for education and communist upbringing. In them is reflected the spirit of our centuries-long educational traditions, (?our) experience, the remarkable achievements of the Soviet educational system, as well as the achievements of other countries and peoples. Their consistent and all-round implementation is a profoundly substantiated and effective road of building up in this country of a school of a historically new type, for carrying through a radical change in the social role of education and on this basis--for the further development of the human factor in compliance with the present and future requirements of socialist society.

2. It entrusts the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, in the spirit of the introductory speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov and the discussion of the plenary session that was carried out, to introduce the necessary amendments and addenda to the theses.

The proposals made and the views and considerations expressed in the course of the nation-wide discussion of the draft theses which are of an organizational and practical character are to be submitted to the appropriate state, public and economic bodies.

3. It regards it as expedient by the end of this year to call the first congress of public education which should approve a nation-wide programme for the implementation of the decisions for the development of education and elect a supreme educational council of the country.

Zhivkov Concluding Speech

AU171840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman at second day of BCP Central Committee plenum on educational matters]

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov said in his concluding speech: The debates of the BCP Central Committee plenum turned into a natural continuation of the all-people discussion. As one could expect, they took place on a high level with active participation and in accordance with the questions posed by the theses on developing education in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the introductory speech.

The adoption of the theses by the Central Committee concludes the first stage of the reconstruction of our education. We can definitely say that we already have a good document--clear and purposeful--which outlines the long-range policy of our party in the area of education.

The good document, however, as it is, does not necessarily mean good implementation of what has been planned. That applies to simple as well as very complex questions, and in this case we are dealing with an exceptionally important and difficult question, which represents a whole complex of problems and requires the purposeful activities of an entire army of persons which affects millions of people, practically the whole nation.

Therefore the debates on the theses' postulates, the solution of all emerging problems in the spirit of the theses, and the matching of every action to the theses' requirements--that is the criterion of the correctness of our deeds in the area of education. It is the guarantee that the actions of the educational, economic, and social figures will really be actions in the necessary direction.

That is why it is important now to understand very well the essence and significance of the cause which we undertake, to draw the appropriate conclusions, and to begin the practical implementation of the tasks.

Difficult, long and continuous work to implement the BCP Central Committee theses is facing us. It is work which opens horizons for creativeness and initiative on all levels and for all cadres.

From this rostrum we appeal once again to all people in whose hands we place the fate of this cause--to our teachers and lecturers and cultural figures. Comrades, the BCP Central Committee, as always, believes in you and relies upon you. We appeal to the BCP organizations and committees, as well as those of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the Dimitrov Komsomol, the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the scientific-technical unions, the people's councils and the leaders of the ministries, departments and public organizations. Comrades: The school which we want to create cannot be constructed and cannot successfully function without your comprehensive support. Cooperate fully with the organs of national education in securing the material-technical basis of education; give the students the benefit of your experience, knowledge and parental care.

We appeal to all Bulgarians: Dear comrades, the school is the bridge toward the future. The generations of every people cross that bridge. Let us do everything possible for each one of us and all of us together to implement our patriotic duty: The Bulgarian school must also lead our children and grandchildren, our people and our motherland Bulgaria further, ever higher, and closer to the communist ideal of man and society.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU122110 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have sent the following telegram to Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as all Bulgarians, and on our own behalf, we convey our most sincere congratulations to you, to the MPRP Central Committee, to the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and to the MPR Council of Ministers, as well as to the fraternal Mongolian people.

Under the leadership of the MPRP, the Mongolian people, inspired by the cause of the Great October Revolution, carried out its people's revolution in 1921. With the valuable support of the Soviet people, the Mongolian people defended and consolidated their own independence and created the necessary prerequisites for Mongolia's transition to a noncapitalist path of development and to the construction of socialism.

Throughout the last 58 years profound socioeconomic changes took place in your country. With the assistance of the USSR and of the other fraternal socialist countries the MPR achieved remarkable successes in its political, economic and cultural development.

After the 17th MPRP Congress positive structural changes took place in fraternal Mongolia as regards the main branches of national economy. The steadily expanding material-technical basis of economy insured a further growth of social production. The measures outlined for improving the material prosperity and cultural standards of the Mongolian people are being successfully implemented.

The MPR is making its valuable contribution to the expansion of socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA. Together with the other fraternal, socialist countries your country is actively participating in the joint struggle for peace, cooperation and social progress throughout the world. The MPR is contributing to the development of comprehensive cooperation among Asian states for the consolidation of security in that area of the world.

We note with satisfaction that the relations existing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR, between the BCP and the MPRP are constantly developing and being intensified on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the countries belonging to the socialist community, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

We are convinced that the recent official, friendly visit of the party and state delegation from the MPR to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the talks we held on this occasion will give new impetus to the further development of comprehensive Bulgarian-Mongolian relations.

On the eve ofthe MPR national day we wish you, dear comrades and the entire Mongolian people, even greater successes in the implementation of the plans set forth by the 17th MPRP Congress for the socialist construction and prosperity of fraternal Mongolia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Bonev

AU171944 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA)--The parliamentary delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, headed by the chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [title as received], Mr Hwang Chang-yop, which had arrived here on July 15, today met a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by its chairman, Mr Vladimir Bonev.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU181018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received the DPRK parliamentary delegation led by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Standing Committee. Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

BOBOKOV-LED BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP DEPARTS FOR USSR

AU171950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Text] In accordance with the plan on cooperation and exchange of experiences between the BCP and the CPSU, on 17 July a working group of the BCP Central Committee led by Angel Bobokov, BCP Central Committee Agricultural Department head, departed for the USSR.

PRAGUE RADIO NOTES CARTER'S KANSAS CITY SPEECH ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

LD171835 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] James Carter, the U.S. President, yesterday repeated in Kansas City, and in a brief speech and discussion with trade union representatives in Detroit, the main principles of the new energy program contained in his previous address to the nation. He stressed again that the main requirement of his program was to reduce the import of foreign oil to the United States by between 4.5 and 5 million barrels a day, and to replace this amount through extensive utilization of various domestic energy sources.

In Kansas City, the President moreover stated clearly that nuclear power plants must play an important role in overcoming the energy crisis, by which he was obviously reacting to his critics who had noticed that this subject had been absent in his address to the nation. Carter also promised in his speech that he would take measures against the consequences of the economic slump that is threatening the United States. In Detroit, he said that his chief worry about the economy was a further growth of inflation and unemployment and at the same time the determining of the course of action to fight them.

REPORT ON CARTER CABINET, WHITE HOUSE STAFF OFFERING RESIGNATIONS

LD172246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] It has been reported from Washington that the entire U.S. Government and senior officials of the White House office today offered their resignations to President Carter. This apparently took place after a wave of criticism regarding the government and the President. The public criticized them for the country's dismal situation.

Resignations were also offered by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, although, allegedly, they were not criticized as much as the others.

After several hours of silence following a meeting of officials of the White House office and the government, Jody Powell, White House press secretary, issued this brief statement: All senior officials of the White House and members of the Cabinet offered their resignations at this period of assessment. The President is to consider the offers carefully and without delay. Powell added that the members of the cabinet and the White House office consider this step of theirs to be an appropriate one.

REUTER notes that Carter had been considering greater changes in the government during his recent Camp David talks.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK SEND 70TH BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GROMYKO

LD172230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, has sent a letter of congratulations to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet minister of foreign affairs, on his 70th birthday. It states that the entire Czechoslovak people respect Comrade Gromyko as an eminent representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, whose entire life has been filled by creative, self-sacrificing work for the good of the Soviet people, for the cause of progress and world peace.

The letter goes on to say that we highly esteem your tireless efforts in applying the Leninist peaceful foreign policy, your approach with initiative and significant personal contribution to the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, the struggle for lasting peace, security and detente, the promotion of international cooperation in the world. We highly respect your sincere attitude toward the CPCZ, the working people of our country, and we appreciate your share in the consolidation of fraternal ties of friendship, cooperation and alliance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. In his letter Comrade Husak then congratulates Comrade Gromyko on being awarded the Klement Gottwald Order conferred on him at the recommendation of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee in recognition of these merits on his 70th birthday. He wished him good health, personal happiness and further successes in the years to come in his work for the good of a contented life of the Soviet people, for the good of the cause of socialism, progress and peace.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has also sent a letter of congratulation to Andrey Gromyko on his 70th birthday.

CHNOUPEK ENDS VISIT TO PHILIPPINES 17 JULY

LD172004 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manila--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today ended his official five-day visit to the Philippines.

He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes and other representatives.

PRAGUE RADIO ACCUSES WEST OF ECONOMIC 'DISCRIMINATION'

LD180358 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Western European countries and the United States and Canada have pledged to support economic cooperation between East and West when signing the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation in 1975. Still today in some European capitalist countries, and in the cited states in particular, numerous obstacles of political and administrative character continue to survive, putting a brake on the development of mutual relations. Moreover, there are frequent attempts at misusing economic relations for the actual blackmailing of the socialist countries. This has been showed most convincingly by trade between the Soviet Union and the United States in the past 4 years.

Moreover, the United States and some other capitalist countries discriminate against Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries as well. It is characteristic that today the West enforces a so-called differential approach in trade relations with socialist countries. This was actually proved in 1975 when the EEC countries withdrew from all (?valid) long-term agreements allegedly within the framework of Brussels joint commercial policy. Then the EEC came with the draft of a new trade policy of the EEC with individual socialist countries representing an unacceptable proposal based on an open discrimination against Czechoslovakia and other member states of CEMA. [Words indistinct], based on the initiative of CEMA, talks reopened in 1976 on signing and agreement on the basis of mutual relations between the two groupings. Because of EEC representatives' obstructions this agreement has not yet been reached.

Thus it is clear that the West's interpretation of free trade, which it is still continuing to plead for, is very simplified: The West demands freedom for its penetration of free markets, including those of the socialist countries, as well as its right to establish limits and impediments in trade with other partners. This sharply contrasts with the socialist countries's efforts for developing not only trade between the East and West but also (?higher) forms of economic cooperation in the terms of the Helsinki Final Act to be discussed by representatives of the signatories of that act in Madrid next year.

BREAKTHROUGH CLAIMED IN GASOLINE ADDITIVE PRODUCTION

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 2 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 WA

[Article by Jan Subert: "Gasoline Without Lead: Foreign Licensing and the Contribution of Our Research"]

[Summary] The problem of reducing lead poisoning in the atmosphere from gasoline may be solved by the use of "methyl terciar[illegible]cyl" [metyl-terc-butyleter] which can reduce lead content by 90 percent.

Chemopetrol requested the chemists of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences to work out a basis for production calculations, work which lasted from 1976 to 1977 and brought out some surprising results.

Nevertheless, Chemopetrol continues to use foreign licensing for its production. The current license calls for completion of a unit with annual production of 90,000 metric tons of methyl tertiary butyl ether [MTBE] by 1 April 1981.

MTBE is obtained from a so-called "fraction" C4 resulting from production of ethylene. The current national production of 220,000 tons of ethylene yields about 60,000 tons of "fraction" C4 which is partially exported to foreign countries. However, in 1981 a large capacity ethylene unit will go into operation which will increase the availability of "fraction" C4 to 200,000 tons and should make it practicable to produce MTBE in the CSSR.

Scientists claim that during the research they made a major discovery which might soon lead to a top-flight worldwide patent. Understandably, at this time no details can be revealed but at the right time further developments will be announced.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GABON--Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has appointed Dr Jaromir Vrla Czechoslovak ambassador to Gabon, resident in Lagos. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1603 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD]

TOURISM PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND--A protocol that has been signed in Helsinki stresses development of cooperation in the sphere of tourism between the CSSR and Finland. The protocol envisages an increased exchange of tourists and the publication of in the languages of the two countries of more brochures on propsective uses of the most interesting tourist routes. In addition, the two sides will organize exhibitions, seminars and meetings at which they will exchange experiences from the development of tourism. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

ADN REPORTS RESIGNATION OFFERS FROM CARTER'S CABINET

LD172156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2113 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington--All cabinet members of U.S. President James Carter's government, as well as senior assistants, today offered to resign. Agency reports quote White House Press Secretary Jody Powell as saying that this decision had been taken after "long and serious discussion."

COMMENTATOR LEUSCHNER DISCUSSES CARTER ENERGY SPEECH, OIL PROFITS

DW171128 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 16 Jul 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner foreign political review: "The World Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] New policies to end the energy crisis in the United States were expected by the American public from the speech given by their President last night. But what the speech contained was not only starting positions for a sweeping energy conservation program but--as has been said in initial commentaries--a dramatic appeal for overcoming a crisis of confidence. To illustrate what is meant by that, it is sufficient to quote some passages from this televised speech.

Carter said that the nation is troubled by much more than the lines of cars waiting at gasoline stations, inflation and recession. The decline of confidence in the future threatens to destroy America's social and political fabric. In this sense one would have to talk of a fundamental threat to the U.S. democratic system. The crisis in the United States, the President said, had emerged in the last generation. Milestones marking the loss of trust in process and institutions, in Carter's view, were the assassinations of President Kennedy and his brother and the murder of Martin Luther King as well as the Vietnam war, the Watergate scandal and the decline of the dollar. The President conceded that he had been only moderately successful in meeting his election promises and called upon the citizens of his country to help him. We must stop whining and start sweating; this sentence was the climax of President Carter's dramatic appeal.

Regarding the concrete steps of energy conservation, the President will freeze oil imports at the 1977 level and will gradually reduce them 50 percent by 1990. Alternative fuels like coal and solar energy will be used to a larger extent and $10 billion will be spent on the development of public transportation, which is known to have been totally neglected in the United States. Setting up car pools, doing without a car once a week, observing the speed limits, the great change toward economizing, an appeal for work and sweat, an appeal to the whole nation--this is what the first commentaries in the United States say on the speech.

No reaction has come from those who have enriched themselves by this energy crisis in a way that is reckless even in capitalist systems--the "oil multis." Aware of their power, the leading managers of British Petroleum apparently almost enjoyed demonstrating unlimited power and unscrupulousness. British Petroleum was the first oil multi to announce another gasoline price increase of 5 pfennings in the FRG while at the same time it published its profit statement for the first 6 months of 1979. The profits of BP's West German branch amount to DM282 million, while the parent firm of British Petroleum scored profits of DM1.12 billion in the first 3 months of 1979 alone.

Those who do not find such figures clear enough may be given an example illustrating what is at stake. For fuel oil and diesel oil the profit margin in 1978 was DM3 per ton, in 1979 DM85, which is a rate of increase of 2,700 percent. For each ton of crude oil from its own refineries British Petroleum presently gets DM33 as against 55 pfennings last year. Who would not call this profitable?

CARTER THANKS HONECKER FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS

LD172348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR Council of State, has received the following message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter: "Your kind message of good wishes on the celebrations of our independence day is much appreciated. On behalf of the American people I thank you for your kind expression of friendship and goodwill."

HONECKER AWARDS KARL MARX ORDER TO USSR'S GROMYKO

LD180844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers Presidium of the GDR, Erich Honecker has awarded Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, the Karl Marx Order in honor of his great services in deepening fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR and in strengthening socialism and peace. On the occasion of his 70th birthday, the SED Central Committee has sent Andrey Gromyko hearty congratulations. The telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, praises him as an outstanding Soviet party and state official and as a proven internationalist "who has earned lasting merit in the elaboration and implementation of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy to secure peaceful conditions for the construction of socialism and communism."

DPA: FRANCE'S FRANCOIS-PONCET TO MEET WITH GDR LEADERS

LD172054 Hamburg DPA in German 1839 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will meet state and party leader Erich Honecker during his 3-day visit to the GDR. The French Embassy in East Berlin announced on Tuesday that he will also have talks with Premier Willi Stoph and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. It is the first visit by a French Foreign Minister to East Berlin. In response to changes in the GDR's electoral law the visit by Francois-Poncet originally planned for the beginning of July was postponed by 3 weeks. Francois-Poncet, who is due to arrive in Schoenefeld on Monday morning, will have a broad exchange of views with GDR politicians on bilateral and international subjects. The current talks between the GDR and France on a cultural agreement, as well as the expansion of economic relations, will no doubt be discussed. Talks on a consular agreement failed in June, because France refuses to recognize GDR instead of German citizenship.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN ON ELECTION

LD172344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today congratulated Saddam Husayn on his election as general secretary of the Regional Executive of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of Iraq and chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

In his state telegram Erich Honecker expressed his conviction "that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our states and peoples will continue to develop well and grow deeper." The message goes on: "I am firmly confident that our states and peoples, alongside the world's peace-loving forces, will continue to make a major contribution to the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, disarmament and detente. The German Democratic Republic will always be a reliable friend and ally to the Arab peoples in their just struggle."

URUGUAYAN CP LEADER PRAISES DEVELOPMENTS IN GDR

LD171048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0645 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The founding of the GDR 30 years ago was one of the most important international events of our time. To comprehend this fully, one must recall the years when imperialism prepared and engaged in war against the Soviet Union from German soil." This was stressed by Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, in an ADN interview on the coming 30th anniversary of the GDR (7 October).

"The development of the socialist society in the GDR introduced a new chapter in the history of the German people. The efforts to use the best of the past, to use the teachings of the great sons of the German people, Marx and Engels, for the present and future were successful. I recall very well the difficult years of struggle against anti-communism and the provocations on the state border. The GDR, guided by the SED and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, has withstood these hard trials."

ADN CITES DATA ON TRAINING OF VIETNAMESE WORKERS, TEACHERS IN GDR

LD170950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0003 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Berlin--More than 5,700 Vietnamese citizens have been trained in the GDR as skilled workers up to now. A further 3,500 are still being trained. This was learned from the State Secretariat for Vocational Training. Furthermore, by 1978 about 1700 Vietnamese students had qualified as engineering teachers, 100 are about to qualify and about 170 are still studying.

BRITISH AIRLINE MAY BE CARRYING GDR TROOPS TO MOZAMBIQUE

For a London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH report that a Midland Airways airplane under lease to the Mozambique state airline may have been carrying GDR military personnel to Mozambique on a biweekly basis, see the United Kingdom section of the 17 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS RESIGNATION OF U.S. CABINET, PRESIDENTIAL AIDES

LD180922 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] An unprecedented event has taken place in the United States. All the government members and all the important advisers in the White House have offered their resignation to the President.

Foreign reporters unanimously agree that the politicians want to make it possible for President Carter to form a more effective government and to implement his large-scale energy savings program.

Observers think it is probable that Secretary of State Vance, Secretary of Defense Brown and Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, will keep their posts. It is certain that Energy Secretary Schlesinger is to leave office for good. He had considered earlier the prospect of his resignation and so had Attorney General Bell.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VERDET-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Kadar

LD171624 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar received Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, who is on an official visit to Hungary, in the party Central Committee headquarters.

Those present at the discussion were Premier Gyorgy Lazar; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Consstantin, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and the two countries' ambassadors.

Earlier the Hungarian-Romanian negotiations between the heads of government had been continued in the parliament building.

Talks Conclude

LD171942 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The talks between the Hungarian and Romanian heads of governments have ended in Budapest. Gyorgy Lazar and Ilie Verdet signed a protocol which defines the tasks for the two countries' cooperation and the development of economic relations. Prior to this Janos Kadar received the Romanian prime minister. At the meeting, which was marked by an honest, comradely atmosphere, they reviewed the relations between the two parties and the two countries. They also discussed the implementation of the tasks on which Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu decided at their meetings in 1977 in Debrecen and Cradea.

Cooperation Communique

LD180848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A communique has been issued on the negotiations between the Hungarian and Romanian heads of government.

Gyorgy Lazar and Ilie Verdet emphasized that the meetings between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu 2 years ago play a defining role in the relations between the two countries. Principles and objectives then approved and set out in documents continue to be in force.

The two prime ministers spoke of the results achieved in Hungarian-Romanian relations and expressed the wishes of their governments to continue endeavors to fulfill the tasks arising from the agreements.

It was emphasized at the negotiations that relations between the party and state organs of the two countries are fruitful. It was agreed that cooperation between social and mass organizations must be widened. Direct contacts between enterprises, institutions and citizens must be made more substantial.

They announced that the Hungarian consulate in Cluj and the Romanian consulate in Debrecen will open in the near future. This measure is in line with decisions made at the highest level 2 years ago.

They agreed to strive to open the Csengersima-(?Pecia) border crossing to international traffic. They will also examine the methods to increase the number of frontier crossings for border trade on a smaller scale.

Gyorgy Lazar and Ilie Verdet acknowledged the development of bilateral economic contacts. They took measures to widen economic cooperation, production specialization and cooperation. They also agreed to work out a new water management agreement, taking into account the interests of both parties.

At the end of the negotiations, Ilie Verdet invited his Hungarian counterpart for an official, friendly visit to Romania.

KADAR, BUJA SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GROMYKO

LD172116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--Hungary's Presidential Council has decorated Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, with the Peace and Friendship Order of Merit on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Janos Kadar greeted the head of Soviet diplomacy in a telegram. Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, expressed his good wishes in a letter.

DPRK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS TALKS

LD172315 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of the DPRK has ended his talks in Hungary. Yi Chong-mok had discussions on international issues and on Hungarian-Korean relations.

KADAR RECEIVES HONDURAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD172318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the secretary general of the Honduras Communist Party, Rigoberto Padillar. They discussed the international communist movement and the further strengthening of relations between the two fraternal parties. Janos Kadar assured the communists fighting for the democratic transformation of the Central American country, and for the advance of the Honduran people, of our people's international solidarity.

TEXT OF LEADERS GREETINGS MESSAGE ON MPR NATIONAL DAY

AU122100 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 79 p 3 AU

["On the National Day of Mongolia; Greetings Message by Hungarian Leaders"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following message to Yumjaagijn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR; and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR's Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves, we send you and the fraternal Mongolian people heartfelt good wishes and comradely greetings on the occasion of your national day, the 58th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The Hungarian people follow the work of socialist construction underway in the MPR with profound sympathy and are sincerely pleased that the working people of Mongolia, under the leadership of their proven vanguard, the MPRP, are successfully implementing the resolutions of the 17th congress. As a result of this, the Mongolian society and people's economy are rapidly developing and the people's standard of living is improving. Mongolia's many-sided cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and its active participation in CEMA serve more and more effectively the exploitation of the country's rich natural resources, thus creating increasingly better conditions for it to become an industrial-agricultural country in a relatively short time.

The MPR's peace-loving foreign policy, which is based on firm principled foundations, its active contribution to the strengthening of the world socialist system and the unity of the international communist and workers movement and its consistent service in the cause of international peace and security have earned the recognition of the progressive and peace-loving world.

We establish with satisfaction that, progressing toward joint socialist objectives, many-sided cooperation and fraternal friendship, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian interionalism, between our parties, countries and peoples are increasingly broadening and acquiring an ever richer content.

On your national day, we wish that you and the fraternal Mongolian people may attain further, even greater, successes in socialist construction, in making your country prosper in the service of the noble cause of socialism and peace.

WARSAW REPORTS RESIGNATION OFFERS OF CARTER CABINET

LD180916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] All the members of the U.S. Cabinet and senior White House officials have offered their resignation. President Carter is to review these offers in the next few days and, according to Washington observers, he will accept some of the resignations.

According to press agencies the group resignation is a move aimed at making it easier for the President to implement the plan to overcome the energy crisis.

FRG CP LEADER MIES CONTINUES VISIT, DEPARTS 17 JULY

LD180320 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 17 July PAP--Chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP) Herbert Mies who has been staying in Poland at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party today acquainted himself with the activity of the child's health center in Miedzylsie near Warsaw and met with the workers active of the Georgi Dimitrov "Zwar" high voltage equipment plant. The delegation which included Karl-Heinz Schroeder--secretary of the board of DKP met with scientisits of the PUWP CC Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism.

During his stay at the child's health centre Herbert Mies visited the hospital's surgeries. While in the hospital's polyclinic, operating for a year and a half now, he showed particular interest for the unique diagnostic and medical equipment owing to which over 45,000 children from Poland and several other countries of Europe have been granted specialist treatment. "If attitude towards children, especially ill children, is the measure of humanism, then the child's health centre is the best example and proof of that," said the guest from FRG.

Herbert Mies, stressed in his entry in the child's health centre visitors' book, that the memorial hospital was much more than just a medical institution. It is an evidence of the Polish nation's noble nature, a symbol of limitless and full of devotion care for Polish children and children of other nations.

Next, the DKP delegation went to the Georgi Dimitrov "Zwar" plant of high voltage equipment located nearby where it held a meeting with the "Zwar" activists.

In his speech during the meeting Herbert Mies said that the visit to this country reaffirmed his conviction that socialist Poland was proceeding along the right road full of successes. He also made a reference to the 35th anniversary of People's Poland which will be observed in a few days from now and stressed that Poland was the country that enjoyed universal appreciation and international respect. Poland owes that to the creative powers of the working people, to the wise policy of the party and friendship with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community in general. These accomplishments are an effect of embarking upon the road of socialist development, he said.

Next, the speaker outlined the principal social and political problems of his country. Drawing the attention to the [word indistinct] of unemployment he said it is true that in the FRG the working people succeeded in the last two decades insuring themselves a high standard of living. In spite of that, however, every [word indistinct], every worker keeps asking himself: What kind of a country is this in which every man wanting to work is not guaranteed the right to it? What sort of a country is this in which unemployment exists among youth? The FRG is a country where considerable civic freedoms have been secured. Nonetheless a question arises: What country is this in which communists and representatives of anti-fascist and democratic forces are being forbidden to perform their profession--of a teacher, engine driver or postman.

There exist in the FRG realistically minded and peace loving forces, independently of the party membership, there exist forces which want true detente. And in spite of that a question still arises: What country is this in which the arms race is being supported, which reaches out for neutron weapons, in which campaigns are being launched against socialist countries. These are the problems that distress us communists in the FRG, and which trouble the foreign public opinion. But every answer to these questions is clear: We fight against the development of the right-wing force for we want the FRG to become the motherland of working people, the country of peace and progress. That is why we fight in defence of the social and democratic [word insistinct]. That is why we fight for the introduction of a ban on the unions of SS-men and the spread of Nazi propaganda. That is why we struggle against the deployment of neutron weapons in the FRG. That is why we come out in favour of the unity of action of communists and social democrats, in favour of the alliance of all democratic forces.

In that struggle, the speaker said, nothing and no one can lead us onto a false road: neither anti-communism, threats of (?banning) our activity nor neglect shown to our party. That struggle stems also from our memory about the day, the 40th anniversary of which we will be celebrating--about September 1, 1939, about the day of Nazi aggression on Poland.

We ought to keep the memory of all the victims of war and Nazi occupation, which will forever remain a warning to us. In that struggle we are being strengthened by the solidarity of the communists of Poland and other countries.

In the afternoon, a meeting was held at the PUWP CC Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism between the DKP delegation and a group of scientists dealing with questions of the working class movement.

During the meeting, which was attended by PUWP CC Secretary and the institute's director, Andrezj Werblan, Herbert Mies presented key problems of the activity of the German Communist Party and the development of social and political situation in the FRG.

The DKP delegation led by Chairman of the party's board Herbert Mies wound up its visit to Poland today. The delegation was bidden farewell at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Kania.

LEADERS GREET MPR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU122055 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 79 P 1 AU

[Message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to Mongolian counterparts on Mongolia's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Ulaanbaatar:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of fraternal Mongolia's National Day--the 58th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in your country--on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and in the name of the Polish people we send cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presiduum, the Council of Ministers and the Mongolian people.

Successfully implementing the program for socioeconomic development as mapped out by the 17th MPRP Congress, this year the Mongolian people are solemnly celebrating the 55th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR.

The Polish people are sincerely pleased with those achievements and extend their wishes to all communists and working people of fraternal Mongolia for further success in implementing the correct policy followed by the MPRP in socialist construction.

The relations of brotherhood and friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the MPR are based on principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and solidarity with all forces fighting against imperialism and colonialism for peace and social progress. We highly value the unity of the ideas and aims linking our two peoples and the entire community of the socialist countries. We fully support the MPR's foreign policy, which makes a valuable contribution to the cause of strenthening security in Asia and the world.

We are pleased with the cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples in all areas and with the favorably developing economic cooperation between our two countries on the bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA. We believe that relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between Poland and Mongolia will continue to develop and deepen for the good of our two peoples and for the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

Dear comrades, may your fatherland continue to blossom.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION, PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

LD171700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo met in session today and assessed the implementation of economic tasks in the first 6 months of 1979 and established directions of activity essential to fully implementing the plan in 1979.

The results of the first half year indicate that the production losses and delays which arose (?as a result) of this year's winter are being systematically made up due to the enormous effort of the staff of working places and workers in all sectors of the economy. The deeds undertaken to celebrate the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the approaching Eightn PZPR Congress have great significance.

In the second quarter, a rise in industrial production, both for the home market and for export, was achieved. In this period there was an improvement in the work of the power industry and transportation. These positive tendencies should be maintained in the coming months.

Assessing the current situation in the food economy, the Politburo stressed the great significance of efficiently carrying out the harvest this year and increasing the sowing of after-crops so as to provide fodder for the autumn-winter season.

The tempo of production for the home market and export must be speeded up, with a simultaneous decrease in production for investment purposes. It is essential to insure the implementation of agreed programs for the overhaul of technical installations already underway and also the production of spare parts.

The main effort of industry should be directed toward obtaining real demonstrations of effective management by carrying out the agreed programs for decreasing the consumption of fuel, lubricating oils, energy, raw materials and by decreasing their own costs.

Under conditions of decreased possibilities for raw material supplies, priority in supplies must go to housing construction and to those enterprises working for the home market and export. Particular attention is to be paid to the proper preparation of the power industry for the autumn-winter peak period. An important issue for the economy and the population is for customers and depots to store appropriate amounts of coal and fuel.

Efforts to increase the supply of goods to the market should be accompanied by strengthening payment discipline, including the pay fund.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined a government report on the transportation situation during the first half year of 1979 and the undertaking of activity to implement the National Socioeconomic Plan in this sector. The plan for 1979 provides for a further considerable growth of freight transport. By all means of transportation, a total of 756.7 million tons of freight is to be transported, more than 40 million tons more than last year.

During the past half year, various activity has been undertaken to streamline transportation work, ensure a continuous supply particularly of coal and fuel and other basic raw materials, materials and articles for the economy and the population. Even so, there still are delays in collecting coal from mines and in transporting what has been produced by some plants.

The implementation of this year's tasks requires a general mobilization of the staff of transport enterprises and considerable help from users. Efficient unloading is particularly significant, as is the speeding up of the rotated use of railroad cars, especially coal cars. It is still an urgent task to catch up on the backlog which arose in the first months of 1979, especially in the transportation of coal from Silesia.

RADIO-TV COMMITTEE SIGNS ACCORD WITH PROSECUTOR GENERAL

AU122115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On 10 July, Lucjan Czubinski, prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic, and Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, signed an accori on cooperation between radio and television and the prosecuting organs. The accord will enable legal experts to participate more fully in popularizing legal issues of the most extensive social significance. The units of Polish radio and television and of the prosecutor's office will promote joint research work. Dealing with the aforementioned problems, radio and television programs will promote further development of society's legal knowledge and strengthen respect for the law and for the principles of people-to-people relations. During the implementation of that accord particular attention will be devoted to the issue of the legal protection of the family, the training of young people and countering the phenomena that disturbs the correct rhythm of society's life.

JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL WITH U.S. HOLDS SESSION IN WASHINGTON

AU171723 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The sixth session of the Romania-U.S. Economic Council began its plenary proceedings in Washington. The participants received with great interest the messages addressed to them by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter. After the presentation of reports on the activity carried out since the last meeting of the economic council in Sinaia, Romania, the session proceedings continued in groups for the following branches: the chemical industry, agriculture, light industry and machine building.

DASCALESCU, PANA RECEIVE CHINESE CP DELEGATION

LD172132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1979--During an interview between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China, led by Song Renqiong, member of the CC of the Communist Party of China, head of the Organizational Department of the CC of the Communist Party of China, which was held in Bucharest on Tuesday, emphasized were the good relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of China, between the two countries, peoples, which steadily develop in the spirit of the talks and agreements reached during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

The Chinese guests were informed of the experience acquired and the current preoccupations as regards party activity, the steady strengthening of the leading role of the Romanian Communist Party in all spheres of the political and economic-social life, the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The same day, the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China were received by Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality Committee of the RCP. The delegation were informed of the experience and current preoccupations of the Bucharest Municipality Party Organization.

BOBU-LED RCP DELEGATION VISITS UK LABOR PARTY LEADER

LD172110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] London, (AGERPRES) 17/7/1979--On a visit to Great Britain, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of labour, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions Confederation of Romania, met with Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party.

During the interview, which occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ron Hayward, information was exchanged on the present concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the Labour Party, the joint wish being reasserted to further develop the good relations of collaboration existing between the two parties.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party also had meetings with executives of social and economic units of the cooperative system in Bristol, Birmingham, Edinburgh and Manchester.

EGYPTIAN ECONOMY MINISTER DEPARTS BUCHAREST 17 JULY

AU171112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/7/1979--Hamid as-Sayih, minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who, at head of a delegation, participated in the eleventh session of the Romanian-Egyptian Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, left Bucharest on July 17.

BRAZILIAN ENERGY MINISTER HOLDS BUCHAREST TALKS WITH BURTICA

LD172140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 17 July, AGERPRES--The possibilities of further developing the commercial exchanges, the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Brazil in various fields of common interest were approached during the Romanian-Brazilian talks which started in Bucharest on July 17.

The Romanian delegation is led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, while the Brazilian delegation is headed by Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy.

The members of the Brazilian delegation discussed aspects of the Romanian-Brazilian cooperation during the interviews with Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, when visiting the "I Mai" oil-field enterprise of Ploiesti and the heavy-machine building enterprise of Bucharob.

BELGRADE ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TOURS BUCHAREST 17 JULY

LD172220 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1979--On July 17, the delegation of the Belgrade Assembly, led by [name indistinct], president of the Assembly, visited the Bucharest Municipality People's Council where they met Gheorghe Pana, mayor-general of the capital city, as well as members of the Executive Committee of the municipality people's council. [Words indistinct] relationship of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia and emphasized was the decisive role of the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito in the steady expansion of those relations.

Next, information was examined of the activity carried on by the [words indistinct] was the importance of the reciprocal visit of delegations for a better knowledge and the strengthening of the relations of friendship between the citizens of the two capital cities, between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples.

DALEA RECEIVES NORWEGIAN CONSERVATIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD272054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1979--Aspects of the activity of the Socialist Unity Front and of the Conservative Party were approached in Bucharest on Tuesday during the interview between Mihai Dalea, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, and Erling Norvik, chairman of the Conservative Party. Both sides expressed the wish to develop contacts between the two political bodies in the spirit of the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and Norway, in the interest of cooperation, understanding and peace on the continent and the world over.

The same day the Norwegian guest had talks at the State Planning Committee and saw round the "23 August" machine-building enterprise of Bucharest.

LEBANESE PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD172104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1979--A delegation of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party of Lebanon, led by 'Abdallah Sa'adah, president, arrived in Bucharest on July 17 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation also includes Mahmud [name indistinct] Khalik, member of the Supreme Council and of the Executive Council of the party, Marwan Fares, member of the Executive Council of the party, head of the Foreign Relations Department, and [name indistinct].

GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE TO VISIT IN LATE JULY

LD172116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1979--Upon the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu, Ahmed Sekou Toure and Mme Andree Toure will pay an official party and state visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania late in July.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU122050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania to Mongolian counterparts on Mongolia's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Ulaanbaatar.

Dear comrades, on the 58th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's revolution, we want to extend comradely greetings and warm congratulations to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers and to the friendly Mongolian people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

The Romanian people are familiar with and appreciate the successes recorded by the Mongolian people under MPRP leadership in developing the economy and culture and in building the new, socialist system.

We want to express our firm conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to expand and deepen on the basis of equality of rights and international solidarity, respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty in the interest of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation among all nations.

On the great red-letter day of the MPR we wish you and the Mongolian people new and great successes in implementing the targets set forth by the 17th MPRP Congress for building socialism and securing prosperity and happiness for the Mongolian people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU, LIGHT INDUSTRY EXECUTIVES HOLD MEETING IN NEPTUN

AU180900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/7/1979--On Tuesday, President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed at Neptun resort, where an exhibition was arranged, followed by a working meeting of light industry executives and experts, a series of problems concerning the rise in the efficiency of the activity in this sector of the national economy through the capitalization of raw materials and the cutting down of fabrication costs, the improvement of the products' quality, with a view to meeting the population's demands and exigencies in best conditions.

Highlighting the successes recorded so far, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that there still were important reserves for raising the utilization index of the raw and auxiliary materials, drawing attention that the intensification of the research work aiming at attaining this objective is necessary so that a more substantive reduction of consumption could be achieved in the ensuing period in conditions of improving the quality of products. Nicolae Ceausescu drew attention on the need for delivering for export high-quality products, competitive from all points of view.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the importance of strengthening the responsibility of working people's councils--as bodies of workers' self-management and self-financing--in the implementation of the plan provisions incumbent on each enterprise of this branch.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON LINKS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY PROGRAM

LD172212 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/79--[Words indistinct] major aspect highlighted by the draft directives of the (?twelfth) congress of the R.C.P. for Romania's economic and social development of the 1981-1985 five-year plan period and the guidelines until 1990 is the fact that, under the present circumstances, when the economic and energy crisis gets sharper in the world, (?and numerous) countries, even some of the most advanced ones, sensibly reduced their growth rates, Romania is determined to continue her fast economic development. In the first half of the next decade the national income will grow at an annual average rate of 6.7-7.4 per cent and the Romanian industry will grow 8-9 per cent annually.

The earmarking of an important part of the national income for the fund of economico-social development will still stand at the basis of these options. It is true that its share falls from 33 per cent, at present, to 30 per cent in the 1981-1985 period. But this happens at a moment when Romania can afford it, having fixed assets worth some 2,000 thousand million lei. In such conditions, the attainment of a fast economic growth [word indistinct] implicitly, Romania's approximating the economically developed countries, is the result of both the [words indistinct] directly connected with the material production and of a number of organizational actions, on a national plane, as for instance the introduction of the new economico-financial mechanism and the setting up of the joint agro-industrial councils in agriculture. This new framework provided for the two basic branches of the national economy is meant to ensure the growth of social [word indistinct] productivity, as a decisive factor of progress. In this connection it is significant that, according to the draft directives, about 80 per cent of the growth of national income envisaged in the 1981-1985 period, will result from the increased labour productivity.

Setting for herself the task of attaining such a high dynamics, Romania must not ignore the topical problem of energy. The directives provide for a certain restructuring of the industrial development in the [words indistinct] greater accent will be laid on the lower energy and fuel consuming branches while the processing industries will (?ensure) the superior turning to good account of raw and (?auxiliary) materials. The ensuring of the raw materials and energy basis is regarded as one of the top priorities of the next decade. The steps to be (?taken) are clearly outlined. On the one hand, the seeking out of new useful substances in the country and the re-use of certain materials, and on the other hand the providing of conditions in the next decade for Romania's getting independent from the point of view of energy. It is obvious that, in this respect too, Romania relies first of all on her own efforts which are to be materialized in a sensible reduction of the specific consumptions, in the establishment of a regime of economizing, in the rational use of the existing sources and the seeking out and capitalization of new energy sources.

BRIEFS

NIGER PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Niamey, AGERPRES, 16/7/1979--Lieutenant Colonel Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, head of the Niger state, received Octavian Carare, Romania's ambassador accredited to Niger. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between Nicolae Ceausescu and Seyni Kountche. Being highly appreciative of the political thinking and prestigious activity of Romania's president, whom he considers a good friend of Africa, the president of Niger underlined that the visit the Romanian president paid to Africa represented a new, telling expression of the steady solidarity and principledness characteristic of Romania's stand in her relations of sincere friendship with the peoples on the African continent. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, analysed was the stage of the actions of bilateral economic cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU]

TITO CONTRATULATES MPR'S TSEDENBAL ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU122029 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 10 July, TANJUNG--President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural:

"It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of the anniversary of the people's revolution I send you, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, the MPRP Central Committee and the friendly Mongolian people the warmest congratulations of the SFRY people, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and myself personally.

"I wish you further successes and achievements in the socialist construction of your country for the well-being and happy future of the friendly Mongolian people.

"I am also convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two socialist countries as well as between our two parties will further continue to be advanced for the benefit of our peoples and for the benefit of mutual understanding, peace and progress in the world."

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU CONFERENCE

LD172055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following message to the conference of the heads of state or government of OAU member countries, which is starting work in Monrovia:

Dear friends, it is with great pleasure that I use this opportunity to send you heartfelt greetings and wishes for the complete success of your meeting. I have always attached great significance to your sessions and followed them with due attention. The OAU has powerfully affirmed itself in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemony and all forms of foreign domination. From its inception your organization has become an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for equality and democratization of international relations, for peaceful settlement of disputes between states. Gathering in its ranks a vast number of nonalined countries, your organization also occupies a very important place in our nonalined movement.

At their first summit conference in Belgrade in 1961, nonalined countries placed the liquidation of colonialism and the liberation of Africa among the central tasks of our time. Since then, most of Africa has been liberated. However, in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa racist regimes are still in power and we are also witnessing constant attempts to halt the process of decolonization in southern Africa and turn back the wheel of history.

The recent meetings of nonalined countries in Maputo and Colombo laid particular stress on the significance of solidarity with and effective aid to the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. Without the complete liquidation of colonialism and full liberation of Africa there can be no stable peace in the world.

Indivisible peace also demands that a resolute approach finally be made to settling the problem of the developing countries and to the establishment of the new international economic order.

Your conference is being held shortly before the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries to whose success the results of your work can make a significant contribution. This primarily applies to the need for the further affirmation and consistent implementation of the original principles of the policy of nonalinement. On this basis we shall be able still further to consolidate our movement's solidarity and unity and strengthen its role in the struggle for peace, independence of peoples and their economic progress and for the building of new, more just political and economic relations in the world.

I send your conference my best wishes for complete success in its work..

TANJUG REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON PULJA-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO IRAN

ID171916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 17 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Tehran--The talks which Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Market and Prices, had during his visit to Iran from 11 to 17 July, took place in an atmosphere of friendship which links the peoples of the two countries, the joint communique released in Tehran today at the end of the visit of the Yugoslav delegation to the Islamic Republic of Iran says.

The communique says that Imer Pulja and the Yugoslav delegation were received by Imam Khomeyni and that the delegation had a number of talks with individual ministers, including Dr Embrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs; Dr 'Ali Ardalan, minister for finance and economic affairs; and Abbas Taj, minister for energy. The Yugoslav delegation also had talks with the representatives of the National Iranian Oil Company and the National Iranian Copper Corporation.

Having stressed that the revolutionary changes in Iran had created the possibilities for closer cooperation between the two countries, the communique points out the readiness of the two countries to fight for the new economic order in the world. Yugoslavia, the communique goes on to define, will help Iran in its efforts to develop its industrial base. This help implies transfer of technology, training of experts and technical cooperation.

As regards cooperation in the sphere of trade, mutual exchange of goods will also include industrial products along with the traditional natural resources. The Yugoslav side expressed readiness to export in particular foodstuffs, agricultural machinery, chemical products, vehicles and equipment for the processing and preservation of food.

The Yugoslav delegation also demonstrated interest in the imports of fresh quantities of crude oil, the first consignment of which would be 1.5 million tons. Agreement on this is still to be reached. Interest was also shown for the imports of natural gas.

The two sides expressed their interest also for joint projects in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry. As regards the possibility of developing industrial cooperation, more detailed talks on this will be held soon. The two countries will also discuss some proposals, one of which refers to the establishment of a direct air route between Iran and Yugoslavia, the communique concludes.

CCP STUDY DELEGATION VISITS SIBENIK LC ORGANIZATION

AU122028 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Sibenik--On the third day of the visit of the CCP study delegation to Sibenik representatives of the Sibenik LC communal organization acquainted members of the delegation with the activity of the communal organization which has about 6,000 members. The admission of new members to the ranks of the League of Communists, the financing of the work of the League of Communists and the election of leaderships in the basic and communal organizations were discussed. Members of the delegation were also informed about the sociopolitical life in the commune and especially about the work and activity of the communal organization of war veterans.

KAZAKH MINISTERIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SARAJEVO

LD172308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1849 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--A delegation of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR arrived in Sarajevo today at the start of a several days' visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The delegation is led by Bayken Ashimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. In the course of a lengthy and friendly conversation, Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina's Assembly, briefed his guests on some topical issues of the socioeconomic development of the republic. Particular reference was made to the participation of Bosnia-Hercegovina today in implementing economic cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, and it was noted that untapped possibilities existed for the expansion and promotion of this cooperation. In this context, the possibilities were reportedly stressed for expanding trade and for developing more complex forms of cooperation as well as strengthening cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education. During their several days' visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina, the guests from the USSR are also expected to visit some work organizations in Sarajevo, Zenica, Visoko and Mostar.

STAVREV DISCUSSES EARTHQUAKE AID WITH ROMANIAN ENVOY

LD180204 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17/7/1979 (AGERPRES)--Dragoljub Stavrev, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, president of the committee of coordinating the activity of removing the consequences of the earthquake in Montenegro, received Costache Zavu, Romania's charge d'affaires in Belgrade. On the occasion made known was the decision of the Romanian Government of granting assistance to the zones affected by the earthquake, assistance which consists of building of a polyclinic and sending a team of experts to grant technical assistance in the elaboration of studies and projects of consolidation, the design of antiseismic structures and new types of buildings, as well as in other operations.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA, ENVOY TO ANGOLA SIGN AID PROTOCOL

LD172126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Luanda--Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], and Nikola Sasic, SFRY ambassador to Angola, today signed a protocol in Luanda on the handing over of considerable material aid sent by the SAWP to SWAPO as a form of continuous aid from the peoples of Yugoslavia to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma stressed the great role of President Tito and of the SFRY in extending aid to the people of Namibia in their just struggle for their liberation--aid in the political, diplomatic, moral and material sphere. Nujoma stated that without the SFRY's aid, SWAPO could not fight so successfully against the illegal regime of the Republic of South Africa.

PRESIDENT OF GUINEA REPUBLIC TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 'SOON'

LD181236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, will soon pay an official friendly visit to the SFR of Yugoslavia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION VISIT

Markovic, Al-Fahum Luncheon Speeches

LD171900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Talks were held today in the Palace of the Federation between the delegation of the SFRY Assembly, headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and the delegation of the Palestinian National Council, headed by its Chairman Khalid al-Fahum. During the 2-hour talks, the political situation in the Middle East and the occupied territories was discussed.

The SFRY Assembly delegation also comprised Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber, and delegates Vahide Hodza, Jelka Zekar and others, and in the delegation of the Palestinian parliament, apart from Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, Khalid Hasan, member of Fatah's Central Committee; Mahmud al-Khalidi, PLO representative in Syria; and Ibrahim al-Khatib, PLO representative in Yugoslavia.

After the talks Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, gave a luncheon in honor of the Palestinian delegation, at which toasts were exchanged.

Expressing satisfaction at being able to welcome in our midst so prominent a fighter for the freedom of the Palestinian people as Comrade Khalid al-Fahum, Markovic stressed that one of our greatest international preoccupations had for years been the activity aimed at insuring a lasting and just peace in our immediate neighborhood, where the unsolved Middle East crisis represented a lasting threat to world peace.

The current situation demonstrates more clearly than ever, Markovic stressed, that there can be no peace in the Middle East without the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and without the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination, return to its homeland, and its own independent state.

Currently, Markovic said, it is necessary to respect fully the principles emphasized by the nonalined countries about settling the crisis. Of vital importance, Dragoslav Markovic went on, is the unity of the Arab countries and all peace-loving forces in extending maximum support to the cause of the Palestinian people so that a fundamental turn can be made toward the complete solution within the framework of the United Nations. Our country and our Assembly will, as in the past, spare no effort in this spirit, the president of the SFRY Assembly stressed.

Thanking for the very warm words of welcome and hospitality, Khalid al-Fahum conveyed greetings from the Palestinian people and the people of the occupied territories to the peoples of Yugoslavia. He stressed that he was also conveying greetings from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Your struggle for freedom and independence, Al-Fahum said, has had a great influence not only on the Palestinians but also on the Arabs in general. The partisan movement which was led by Comrade Tito has been and continues to be today an inexhuastible source of inspiration to every Palestinian fighter. Nor is this all that we learnt from you, he went on. We also learnt that the source of the leadership's every decision must be the will of its people, that every leadership must follow the national aspirations for freedom, independence and equality.

Because of this your experiences, Al-Fahum said, are valuable to us today and will also be in the future when our sons will be building the social order of free Palestine.

The Palestinian people, Al-Fahum stressed, are one of those peoples which dearly love peace, but a just peace, the kind of peace that was specified at the summit of the nonalined and in the decisions of the United Nations. However, the Camp David peace prescription asks us to surrender. There they negotiated, and even now they are negotiating, our autonomy, and we are not even present. Who gives them this right? Al-Fahum asked. We are present in our struggle for freedom and independence, we are also present in our political struggle, we are equal members in the Arab League, and in the movement of nonalined countries and the United Nations we are an observer member. No one, other than those who have been empowered by our people, has the right to speak on our behalf, Al-Fahum stressed. He then added that the days since Camp David have been days of ceaseless bombing of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

However, Al-Fahum stressed, I wish to assure you that we are well aware of the significance of the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries and the nonalined movement. The PLO will not allow itself to be the cause of upsetting the unity of the nonalined, but it will always and to the end fight for the freedom, independence and sovereignty of its country.

The head of the Palestinian delegation said that the people of Palestine and the leadership of the PLO held in high esteem President Tito's stand on the Palestinian issue and that the implementation of this stand in fact represented the primary and principal goal of its struggle.

Apart from the officials which had taken part in the talks, the luncheon was also attended by Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Iso Njegovan, vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Vlado Jandzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Eljhami Nimani, president of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia; and others.

Talks With Foreign Political Committee

LD172330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Palestine parliamentary delegation, headed by Palestinian National Council [PNC] chairman Khalid al-Fahum, had talks this evening with members of the Foreign Political Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, led by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the committee.

In a very exhaustive and detailed talk, they discussed the preparations for the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries. The need was pointed out for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis following the unsuccessful attempts to bypass the essence of the crisis--the Palestine problem--by partial solutions. These unsuccessful attempts have led to the crisis becoming even more severe and more dangerous for peace not merely in the Middle East but also further afield.

The attitude that the Palestine problem represented the key to the settlement of the Middle East crisis and that lasting peace could not be achieved without the participation of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine was confirmed. There can be no lasting and just peace in the Middle East without satisfying the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine to sovereignty, self-determination and independence.

Furthermore, it was stressed that the peoples of Yugoslavia were in solidarity with the struggle of the PLO and that they were extending it decisive support. The cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PLO, including parliamentary cooperation, is already very rich. In this context the close cooperation of the two sides at the United Nations and in particular in the nonalined movement was pointed out. In the preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Havana, Yugoslavia and the PLO, it was stressed in the talks, are making a constructive contribution to the success of the conference.

It was noted that the nonalined movement, whose peace-loving policy was aimed at the full democratization of international political and economic relations, was influential to the extent to which the movement based its unity and ability to act on its authentic principles and goals. The most important task of the nonalined now, therefore, is to strengthen even more their unity and the basic principles of the movement.

The talks also touched upon the preparations for the next meeting of the interparliamentary union, whose equitable member the PNC is. This meeting is to be held in [place name indistinct] in the autumn.

BELGRADE TELEVISION INTERVIEWS WORLD BANK'S MCNAMARA

LD180226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--In an interview with Belgrade television, Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said that the bank cooperates with some 100 developing countries. He stressed the need to increase exports from developing countries so that they can pay for their imports. He also said that it should be made possible for developing countries to penetrate the markets of the industrialized world and that various barriers were preventing this.

Asked about the topics to be discussed at the forthcoming annual assembly of the World Bank and the IMF in Belgrade in October, McNamara said that one of the points on the agenda would be the problems stemming from the recent increase in energy prices. These price rises will be a significant factor in the balance of payments deficit of developing countries which will increase by $12 to $15 billion next year. The forthcoming meeting will discuss ways and means to finance this deficit and the World Bank will in all probability insure additional resources for this. Another subject to be discussed will be the increase in the bank's capital. A few weeks ago at the meeting in Brussels, Yugoslavia promised its participation in this financing. Robert McNamara said that he was grateful for this and that richer countries should do this as well.

McNamara said that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the World Bank has considerably expanded in the 11 years since he has been president. In 1968 credits to Yugoslavia totaled between $30 to $35 million; in the last fiscal year which ended on 1 July, the loans amounted to $385 million.

Expressing his regret about the devastation wrought by the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro, McNamara is of the view that the most efficient aid would involve rebuilding parts of the road network, railroad lines and ports, and he expressed the hope that proposals for loans to this end could be submitted to the bank's executive committee soon.

CROATIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 17 JULY

Planinc Introductory Report

LD180452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

["Milka Planinc's introductory report at Croatian LC Central Committee Session on 17 July"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The League of Communists of Croatia is numerically and by its composition a powerful organization, organized at all the points and places in society where the battle for the further progress of society is taking place, Milka Planinc said at the beginning of her report. She backed this assessment with data. The League of Communists of Croatia today has nearly 305,000 members, more than one third of whom have been admitted since the 10th LCY Congress. The number of basic organizations has risen from 8,920 to 11,299 and the average age of members is lower, so that about 26 percent are 27 or younger and about 60 percent are 40 or younger. The number of workers in the League of Communists of Croatia amounts to 33.5 percent and more than 56 percent of the members of the League of Communists are employed in production work organizations.

According to Milka Planinc, it will be necessary for the further work of the Central Committee and especially its Presidium to adopt conclusions with regard to practical action and the further ideopolitical and organizational development of the League of Communists on the basis of the analyses collected and prepared for this session and on the basis of the assessments due to be adopted at it.

If the present situation and all that we have achieved are viewed in light of the changing social position of the working class and in light of the development of self-management in relation to income, it could then be stated, in Milka Planinc's view, with reference to the situation in the republic, that workers are directly managing that part of the income which is intended for personal incomes. Whether these inalienable rights are exercised or not depends no longer on system-related solutions but on the level achieved in the development of self-managing relations in work collectives and on the ability of the subjective factors to establish the criteria needed for rewards according to the results of the work done. Consequently, there are collectives in which decisions on all this are made in a formal manner, where workers' rights are curtailed, and on the other hand there are collectives where decisionmaking without the workers cannot even be imagined. Noting that in this sphere there still are a considerable number of unsolved problems, Milka Planinc said that these problems were leading to conflicts and clashes. Stoppages of work are being caused largely by unsolved problems and especially by unsolved relations between the production basic organizations of associated labor and the work communities.

Milka Planinc expressed the conviction that these problems could not be solved successfully without the full involvement of the League of Communists in the search for genuine solutions, but she noted that the basic organizations of the League of Communists and the municipal leaderships were now not paying sufficient attention to these problems and in some places were leaving things largely in the hands of the trade union.

The next question posed by the president of the Croat League of Communists Central Committe concerned the degree of progress made--in relation to the goals set--with regard to the vast part of income earmarked for the joint social needs. In her view we have only taken the first steps in this respect as compared with the former period. Nevertheless, these relations are developing in such a way that workers are increasingly beginning, through direct discussions on various self-managing agreements, to gradually master the problems of these activities without which production cannot develop.

The first steps have also been taken with regard to that part of income in the basic organizations of associated labor which is set aside for the general conditions of production, on which direct decisions are made at meetings and through referendums.

Speaking then about that part of income which the basic organizations of associated labor set aside for expanded reproduction, Milka Planinc noted that credit relations and banking mechanisms are still dominant in this sphere. Banks wield power and are the main influence here with regard to decisionmaking on development programs, Milka Planinc said and added that the consequences of such a system of capital investing, such as inflation, instability, pressure on prices and the covering of losses, have to be borne by everyone and not only by those who make decisions. This has nothing in common with the pooling of labor and resources.

Concluding this part of her report, Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee, stressed that significant steps toward what is new have been taken since the 11th LCY Congress. This is not easy, especially where it is necessary to divest the old social structure of material power in favor of self-management. The fact remains that it is still possible to spend and distribute income without workers' decisionmaking, without self-management, and that we have not yet succeeded in creating a system in which it is not possible to spend more than one produces. Hence the imbalance between consumption and production, and it is in this, in insufficiently developed self-management, that the deeper causes of instability in fact lie. This is why we have had to decide in favor of our program of stabilization, which can only be achieved through the further development of self-management.

The president of the Croatian LC Central Committee devoted most of her attention in the remainder of the report to the role and place of the League of Communists in the system, in the present stage of the building of socialist self-managing relations and in the carrying out of the statutory changes. In this connection she stressed that the discussions held over the past year on the place and role of the basic organization and on the form of the communists' action involvement in associated labor have made it possible to make appraisals and to eliminate certain obstacles and the still existing wavering in order to embark still more resolutely on carrying out the policy and tasks laid down by the congress.

After speaking in detail about the tasks of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in society's basic cells, the president of the Croatian LC Central Committee noted that these tasks cannot be carried out without a different, most direct communication with the other organizations of the League of Communists, especially in the commune. Owing to this, she said, fundamental changes are needed in the stress, contents and manner of work of the municipal leaderships of the conferences and committees, which cannot do their work in the old way.

The new position and the pronounced role of the basic organizations make it necessary that we build municipal leaderships of the League of Communists which are strong, united ideopolitically and capable of action. The kind of conference which works only when it is in session--it meets, adopts general attitudes and then stops working--cannot meet these social requirements. Conferences will have to organize themselves in such a way that they can assist the basic organizations of the League of Communists in carrying out conslusions and attitudes, that they are in constant touch with the problems which emerge. Conferences, together with committees, will bear the greatest responsibility in their areas for building the party policy and attitudes on all the significant questions.

In this connection Milka Planinc said that the Central Committee Presidium is proposing to the Central Committee that extraordinary elections for municipal conferences and committees be held by the spring, so that their number and composition can be brought into line with their role in keeping with the statute and the tasks which lie ahead.

At the end of her introductory report, Milka Planinc said that during the preparations for this plenum, discussions had been held on the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility as an intergral part and new quality of the promotion of party work and democratization of relations in the League of Communists. Comrade Tito's initiative has been unanimously accepted and supported in the League of Communists of the Republic. The Croat LC Central Committee Presidium proposes that the changes in the organization and duration of mandate in this connection in the municipal and intermunicipal organizations be carried out in the course of the extraordinary elections by the spring of next year, after which a plan will be worked out for all the leaderships of the League of Communists. Though the organization and duration of the mandate represent the essential prerequisite for the implementation of Comrade Tito's idea, Milka Planinc stressed, we must strive to implement the essence of the idea, to establish and develop the spirit of collective approach, equality in work and relations, struggle against a hierarchical state of affairs and mentality, against the division into the less and more responsible people, against the phenomena of leaderism, against divisions which isolate individuals in leadership within narrow departmental duties, and so forth. It is particularly important to promote and democratize relations between the broader and narrower leaderships through practical work, in the spirit of collective work, both with regard to keeping people informed and involving them in the settling of problems and with regard to the building of political attitudes and joint responsibility in the carrying out of decisions and conclusions.

Milka Planinc then proposed to the Central Committee that the discussion on ideopolitical and organizational questions of the Croatian LC's activity on the theme of organization and activity of the Central Committee and republican leaderships be continued in September and October. Second, that extraordinary elections in the municipal and intermunicipal organizations be held and that a 1-year mandate for president and a 2-year mandate for secretary be introduced by the spring. Third, that a summary be prepared of the assessments and attitudes adopted by today's session and that a consultative meeting on this be held in the autumn, so that this can then also become a theme in the program of ideopolitical training of the Croatian LC, and that the presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee can monitor the implementation of these attitudes and initiate actions and determine attitudes on unsolved ideopolitical and organizational matters.

Discussion of Party Issues

LD180432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee met in Zagreb today to discuss topical ideopolitical and organizational issues concerning the activity of the League of Communists and the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

This plenary session had been preceded by extensive preparations in the course of which numerous working groups visited many basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists.

Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, attended today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, submitted the introductory report.

Branko Puharic then informed the Central Committee of the attitudes at which the League of Communists Presidium had arrived in its discussion so far of the program of activity concerned with promoting collective work and leadership, responsibility and further democratization of sociopolitical relations. He observed that the Presidium should get ready to debate at one of the forthcoming sessions of the Central Committee a proposal of the program of activities in this sphere.

The speakers in the debate chiefly directed their statements to the experiences culled so far in the activity by the basic organizations of the League of Communists.

Jovo Ugrcic noted that we are devloping increasingly complex democratic relations and that as a result there is a need to develop and train the basic organizations of the League of Communists because it was on their ability to implement their role that the implementation of the leading role of the entire League of Communists depended. In Ugrcic's view we are often impatient in our practice of developing democratic relations and we often adopt solutions by bypassing normal democratic procedure. But, as he stressed, the delegates should not be put into a situation in which they would feel that they merely represented a voting majority.

Ugrcic believes that when we criticize self-managing interest organizations, the keen edge of our objections is often directed at the wrong place. We have allowed the self-managing interest communities to become independent institutions and it is the League of Communists and other subjective forces which have allowed this to happen who should bear the brunt of the criticism.

Venceslav Kovacevic expressed the view that today it is completely realistic to have basic organizations of the League of Communists in every basic organization of associated labor, in every local community, in every school and at every faculty. The League of Communists, he said, must have its organizational strongholds everywhere where it doesn't have them yet. Speaking also about the need to change the social structure of the League of Communists, Kovacevic stressed that campaigns were not able to achieve a lasting reflection of these changes.

Taking part in the debate, Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee, expressed the view that basic organizations as well as some leaderships of the League of Communists, in particular the municipal ones, had not been sufficiently involved in the development of all self-managing, and in particular of income-based relations. This has been manifested in particular in crisis situations when these weaknesses in the work have come to the fore. In his words, such crisis situations as stoppages of work, for instance, confirm that workers are demanding a work program, that they are asking for a party which will lead them and given them such a program. Baltic advocated more committed work concerned with the training of basic organizations of the League of Communists and thus also of the League of Communists as a whole.

At the end of its sixth plenary session, the Central Committee adopted the conclusions proposed by Milka Planinc in her introductory speech.

Zagreb Radio Commentary

LD180554 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Here is a commentary by Milan Puljiz on the sixth session of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee:

[Puljiz] The League of Communists of Croatia is a very powerful organization, both numerically as well as by its structure. It has some 305,000 members, over 33 percent of whom are workers. Over 56 percent of the members of the League of Communists of Croatia work in production activities. Along with the steeled revolutionaries, they are mainly young people: Over 60 percent of the members of the League of Communists of Croatia are under 40 years of age. These figures convincingly show, even at a glance, the political and social forces of the Croatian League of Communists. These forces should be educated both ideopolitically as well as organizationally and be properly deployed in day-by-day self-managing struggles for the historic interests of the working class, for the speedier and all-embracing progress in all spheres of material and spiritual activity. This was precisely the main task of today's session of the Central Committee. This was, in fact, a debate by the party on the party, a debate on the condition of and relations in the League of Communists. The aim was to overcome more speedily the weaknesses and difficulties so that the League of Communists might operate more successfully in the political system of socialist self-management

The communists must--one of the chief assessments says-- operate first of all and to the greatest extent in their own basic organizations. Basic organizations of the League of Communists must, in fact, be the fundamental cells in which every ideopolitical action begins and ends. It is here, on this spot, that the League of Communists must fight--with the strength of ideas and arguments, not as an opposition but as creative builders--for the best solutions both in production and in its distribution and everywhere else. The extent to which the League of Communists will guess and implement the interests of the majority, will be the extent of its prestige and of the trust in it.

Some basic organizations seems to have become frightened of this new kind of role and they remain passive as if practically waiting for encouragements and orders. Some municipal organizations too do not make enough use of their direct links with the basic party organizations. Obviously some people have remained in leaderships who have become far too accustomed to old relationships and to the old method of work. It would, therefore, be a good thing if by spring of next year, when extraordinary electoral conferences will be held, they were to give up their posts to fresher forces in the Croatian League of Communists.

We have just mentioned the extraordinary electoral conferences of municipal and inter-municipal organizations. The Central Committee has decided on these elections so that leaderships can be rejuvenated by new and capapble people and so that Tito's idea about collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility can be implemented. These elections will certainly present an opportunity to realize Tito's idea, but not only formally but truly. In addition to the 1-year mandate for presidents and 2-year mandate for secretaries, it will also be necessary to develop, through every possible effort, the spirit of collectivity and of equality, both in work and in relationships. The mentality of hierarchy, leadership for leadership's sake and division into people with greater or with lesser responsibility, of isolationism within narrow confines of departmental duties and such-like should particularly be destroyed.

At its session of the Central Committee today, the Croatian League of Communists spoke openly and critically about itself. It is precisely this piece of information which should be understood as a sign that things will not stop at words alone.